The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6126 第六千壹百二十六號 光緒丁丑年六月初七日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 17TH, 1877. 禮拜二 英七月十七號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 16, STARLIGHT, Siamese brig, 389, P. P. Wachtelbrennen, Bangkok 3rd July, Rice.—CHINESE.
July 16, NORSEMAN, Siam. ship, 780, Jarls, Bangkok 3rd July, Rice.—TACK MEE & Co.
July 16, YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, 701, Thos. Benedictsen, Bangkok 3rd July, Rice.—KIEN TYE LOONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 16TH.

Patroclus, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Taiwan, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Elgin, British steamer, for Samarang.
Mecca, British steamer, for Foochow.
Penrith, British bark, for Manila.
Roderick Hay, British bark, for Tientsin.
Belted Will, British ship, for Shanghai.
Morro Castle, American bark, for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

July 16, CHUN-TUNG, Chinese gunboat, for Chungchow.
July 16, WANG-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.
July 16, MAY, British sch., for Foochow.
July 16, VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British sch., for Newchwang.
July 16, NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE, French bark, for Macao.
July 16, MECCA, British str., for Foochow.
July 16, ELGIN, British str., for Samarang.
July 16, BONITA, German schooner, for Haiphong.
July 16, TAIWAN, British str., for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Young Siam*, from Bangkok:—
16 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Siamese ship *Norseman* reports left Bangkok on 3rd July, and had fine weather and light winds, and the latter part squally weather.

The Siamese ship *Young Siam* reports left Bangkok on 3rd July, and had fine weather and light breezes throughout till in vicinity of Hongkong, then squally and variable weather.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June—
29, Ada Wiswell, Amr. sch., from New York.
29, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.
29, Kiang-yuen, Chinese str., from Hankow.
30, Haining, British steamer, from Tientsin.
30, Galatea, German steamer, from Hamburg.
30, Fung-shun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
30, Carmelita & Ida, Ger. bk., from Keelung.
July—
1, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
1, Lizzie, British schooner, from Sydney.
1, Woolladra, British bark, from Foochow.
2, Louise, British schooner, from Nagasaki.
2, Tunsin, British steamer, from Hankow.
2, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
3, Kiang-chang, Chinese str., from Hankow.
3, G. of Lorne, British str., from Hankow.
4, Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
5, Yungning, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5, Ping-on, British str., from Nagasaki.
5, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

June—
28, Flodden, British bark, for Nagasaki.
29, Tung-ting, Chinese str., for Hankow.
29, Lee Ynen, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
30, Taku, British steamer, for Tientsin.
July—
1, Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.
1, Kiang-yuen, Chinese str., for Hankow.
1, Almatin, American sch., for Nagasaki.
3, Tunsin, British steamer, for Hankow.
3, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
3, Fung-shun, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
3, Haining, British steamer, for Tientsin.
3, Black Adder, British ship, for Nagasaki.
4, H. Bremer, Ger. sch., for Newchwang.
4, Saikio Maru, Japan. str., for Nagasaki.
5, Peking, British steamer, for Hankow.
5, Appin, British steamer, for Tientsin.
5, Rachel, British schooner, for Nagasaki.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June—
29, Lorne, British steamer, from London.
29, H. Columbia, Amer. sch., from Bangkok.
29, L. Warren, British ship, from Liverpool.
29, Penang, British steamer, from Samarang.
29, Siam Mongkut, Siam. cor., from Penang.
30, Gem, British bark, from Cardiff.
30, Subahani, British sch., from Freemantle.
30, Amazone, French steamer, from Saigon.
July—
1, Banda, Dutch steamer, from Batavia.
1, Rosa, British steamer, from Macassar.
1, Pyah Pekket, British str., from Penang.
1, Evelyn Wood, Brit. bark, from Newport.
1, Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.
1, Emirne, French steamer, from Batavia.
1, Peiho, French steamer, from Marseilles.
2, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
2, Japan, British steamer, from Penang.
2, Growler, British gunboat, from Labuan.
2, K. Seng Wat, Dutch brig, from Penang.
2, S. Tek Seng, Siam. sch., from Penang.
3, Bangkok, British str., from Bangkok.
3, Fleurs Castle, British str., from Foochow.
3, Celestial, British str., from Bangkok.
5, Royalist, Sarawak steamer, from Rhio.
5, G. G. Loudon, Dutch str., from Batavia.
6, Cape Race, British bark, from Glasgow.
6, J. Friedrich, German bg., from Hamburg.
6, Teviot, British steamer, from Amoy.
6, Paknam, British steamer, from Saigon.
6, Teheran, British str., from Hongkong.
6, Somerest, British steamer, from Sydney.
6, Far East, British steamer, from Rhio.
6, W. Mackinnon, Dutch str., from Acheen.
7, Mirzapore, British str., from Hongkong.
7, Edinburgh, British str., from Batavia.
7, Cadiz, Spanish steamer, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June—
30, Emilio, British steamer, for London.
30, Atalanta, German steamer, for Hongkong.
30, Penang, British steamer, for Calcutta.
30, Vidar, British steamer, for Sourabaya.
July—
1, Amazone, French steamer, for Marseilles.
1, Peiho, French steamer, for Hongkong.
2, R. Brooke, Sarawak, for Sarawak.
2, Portland, British steamer, for Liverpool.
2, Rainbow, American bark, for Saigon.
3, Fleurs Castle, British str., for London.
3, Penang, British steamer, for Batavia.
3, Aikshaw, British bark, for London.
6, Japan, British steamer, for Penang.
6, Ruby, British steamer, for Palembang.
6, Diomed, British steamer, for London.
6, Banda, British steamer, for Macassar.
6, Petrel, British steamer, for Acheen.
6, Celestial, British steamer, for Bangkok.
6, Mallard, British bark, for New York.
6, Bangkok, Siamese str., for Bangkok.
6, G. G. Loudon, Dutch str., for Acheen.
7, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
7, Teviot, British steamer, for New York.
7, B. Yong Seng, British str., for Bangkok.
7, Colombo, British bark, for Macassar.
7, Kjobenhavn, Danish steamer, for Natunas.
7, B. Bentinck, Dan. steamer, for Batavia.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Venezuela	Swatow	June	1
Armida	Manila	June	6
Carl Ritter	Manila	June	7
Kirkland	Manila	June	7
Petunia	Manila	June	7
Ferdinand	Manila	June	8

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1877. [981

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1877. [982

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

E. A. RAVEN.

Canton, 23rd June, 1877. [2m977

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

Swatow, 1st December, 1876. [6m894

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st June, 1877. [6m844

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DAVID LAURENCE HUNTER in our FIRM CEASED on the 30th ultimo.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Manila, 3rd July, 1877. [1m1094

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds', Registor of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m430

NOTICE.

MR. D. MOSS and Mr. H. JOHNSTON have This Day been ADMITTED PARTNERS in the Firm of THOS. HOWARD & Co., Merchants, London and Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1877. [1083

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL	£800,000.
RESERVE FUND	£110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [885

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,000,000 of Dollars
RESERVE FUND	500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [tf717

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [1335

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [333

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies against Loss or Damage by Fire at CURRENT RATES. Every risk taken by this Company is participated in by three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1877. [3m1006

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE, THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [tf1363

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in BANK BUILDINGS, now occupied by THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. Possession from 1st October, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [tf1024

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
tf795] Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1877. [tf730

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.

Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf453

TO LET.

HOUSES, Nos. 8 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1877. [tf512

TO LET,

(With Immediate Possession),

THE UPPER PART of No. 62, PRAYA, either for Offices or Godown.

Apply to
ROBERT MORE.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1877. [8d1005

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, GOUGH STREET.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 10, GOUGH STREET. Possession from 1st August next.

The BUNGALOW, No. 6, SHELLEY STREET.

The BUNGALOW, No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [1084

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. tf1780

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [tf1958

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy Fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf385

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

127, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND	£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London.
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

Hongkong 16th February, 1877. [288

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [1465

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1875. [48

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

SATURDAY,
the 21st July, 1877, at Noon,—
The WOOD PADDLE STEAMER
"M I N N A,"

as she now lies at East Point, opposite Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s, Built 1873, Length 63 feet, Beam 9 feet, Mean Draft of Water 2½ feet, Fitted with Two High Pressure Geared ENGINES of 8 H.P. nominal, Cylinders inches diameter, Stroke 10 inches, and CROSS TUBED BOILER, adapted to burn Coal or Wood. Boiler, Engines, and Hull in good order.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1111

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. J. McDONALD, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 24th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the West Point Patent Slip,

—The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising:—

1 Large Self-acting Circular SAW, with PLANING MACHINE attached; Macdouall & Co., makers.
1 GENERAL JOINER, with TOOLS; Macdouall & Co., makers.
1 SAW SHARPENER.
1 SHAFTING and PULLEYS.
1 TREENAIL TURNING MACHINE.
Hydraulic PUMPS. JACK SCREWS.
1 DIVING DRESS.
RUBBER and RUBBER BELTING.
FELT. BELLOWS. DRIBLS.
Assorted IRON (Govan Best).
STEEL. COPPER PLATES. YELLOW METAL RODS. TUBES. TAPS and DIES. ANVILS.
Assorted CHAINS. Blacksmiths' TOOLS, Moulding SAND.
3 CRAB WINCHES.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1027

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. MOSSOP, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 26th day of July, 1877, at 11 a.m., at the Sales Rooms of the Undersigned,
the American Barquentine
"R O S I N A,"

of 406 tons Register, or thereabouts, as she now lies in the harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of WORKING SAILS, One Suit new SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PROVISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her APPURTENANCES.

The Vessel was Re-metalled and Repaired in New York in December, 1874, and then classed "A1" for four years in American Lloyds. She was again Re-metalled and Repaired at Melbourne in November, 1876, at a cost of about £1,000, and supplied with the new Suit of Sails referred to at a cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association, Limited, as being fit to carry dry and perishable Cargo to any part of the world.

She carries 580 tons of Coals, or 800 tons Light Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice, on 14 feet draft. She is a fast sailing vessel, and is in complete order for sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four Bow Timber Ports; two in the lower hold, 32 by 32 inches, and two in the 'tween decks 40 by 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1877. [1104

FOR SALE, PER 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, White Seal	$8
TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, Yellow Seal	$9
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY	$8
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD IRISH WHISKY	$12
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD TOM	$8

BURGUNDIES.

NUIT, Pints (2 dozen)	POLLACK and MEYER'S	$12
CHABLIS, Quarts (1 dozen)		$12
CHAMBERTIN, Quarts (1 doz.)		$15
CHAMBERTIN, Pints (2 doz.)		$16

MULLER FRERES' ST. JULIEN	$4

ITALIAN WINES D'ASTI.

VERMOUTH, 1 dozen Quarts	$6
BAROLO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
PASSITO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
MOSCATO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
NEBIOLO MOUSSEUX, 1 dozen Quarts	$8

VICOMTE DE LA PEYRIERE CHAMPAGNE.

CARTE BLANCHE, 1 dozen Quarts	$7

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1877. [1097

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE,
"WEISSLACK."

$19 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869,
"VIN DES PRINCES."

$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$8 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.

$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.

$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [592

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [tf1921

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [tf39

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [tf674

INTIMATIONS.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
TAELS TWO MILLIONS, IN 1,000 SHARES OF TAELS 2,000 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL
TAELS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, OR TAELS 600 PER SHARE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq.,
Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
M. S. GUBBAY, Esq.,
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. TURNER & Co.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

HEAD OFFICE.
SHANGHAI.

SECRETARY.
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.
AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE EAST AND AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premia paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premia or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or,

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September, from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

.... hereby request that you will allot to .... Shares in the above Company, and .... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to .... ; and .... agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1877. [1098

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claim or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1877. [4m675

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877. 3m777

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [tf3

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1877. [1049

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of July instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1877. [1050

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1877. [1073

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3.30 o'clock P.M., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the Conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association as by subdivision of its existing Shares to divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX. and XXI. of "The Companies' Ordinance 1877."

By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1877. [1074

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1877. [1087

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE POST of SECRETARY will become Vacant on 1st August next.

Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will be received up to Noon of the 21st July prox. Salary, $1,500 per Annum.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1877. [1001

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their respective Customers, that in consequence of the very great advance in the Price of Flour, they will be compelled to raise the Price of their First Quality BREAD ONE CENT PER POUND, commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1877. [1m971

FOR SALE.

STOCK-IN-TRADE of the GENERAL STORE, No. 54, Praya Central.

J. F. SCHEFFER.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1877. [1m1000

FOR SALE.

RAMSEY'S BUNGALOW, situated in Chefoo, on the South side of Yentai Hill, standing on its own Ground; containing Eight Rooms, Bath-rooms, Out-houses, &c., together with Gardens.

For further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., Swatow; or,
Messrs. CORNABE & Co., Chefoo.

Swatow, 12th June, 1877. [tf919

FOR SALE.

A Substantially built STEAM LAUNCH, in good Order and Condition.

DIMENSIONS.—Length about 35½ feet; Beam about 6½ feet; Depth below Deck about 3½ feet.

For Particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1877. [825

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [tf1028

INTIMATIONS.

V. R.

GARRISON THEATRE.

By the kind permission of H.E. Major-General the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS and OFFICERS, the

28TH REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

most respectfully announce to the Garrison their intention of performing in the above Theatre,

TO-MORROW and SATURDAY,
18th and 21st July, 1877,

when will be produced a Hibernian Comedy, in Two Acts, by H. W. MONTGOMERY, entitled

"H A N D Y A N D Y."

After which,
SONG (Sentimental), "Sunlight and Shadow," Band-Sergeant BULL.
SONG (Comic), "The Baby Show," Private RICE.

INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

To conclude with the side-splitting Farce, by C. W. MALTBY, entitled

"BORROWED PLUMES."

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickins, Commanding, and Officers, the BAND of the REGIMENT will attend.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—First Seats, $1; Second Seats, 50 Cents; Third Seats, 25 Cents. Children under 12 years of age, half-price to First and Second Seats only.

Tickets may be had at the Hongkong Hotel, Stag Hotel, from Officers' Mess Sergeant, Sergeants' Mess R.A. and 28th Regiment, Canteen Sergeants R.A. and 28th Regiment, all Pay Sergeants, and at the Door on the Nights of Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. To commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Punkahs will be kept in continual motion during the evening.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1108

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1112

NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Watch Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., &c., Hongkong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully to intimate that they have agreed to CONTINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have pleasure in stating that they have made such arrangements that the efficiency and high reputation formerly enjoyed by the Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured with a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to the late Mr. FALCONER, and, in soliciting such, no efforts will be wanting to inspire that confidence on the part of their Customers which was so marked a feature in the Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old Premises under the same Name and Style as hitherto, viz.,

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1877. [1025

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S CONSULTING and OPERATING ROOMS will be on the Ground-floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1877. [tf808

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PATROCLUS" are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 16th July, 1877.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd July, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1113

BRITISH SHIP "COMMISSARY," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1877. [3d1105

BRITISH BARK "ANTWERP," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1877. [3d1106

BRITISH BARK "ENID," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1877. [tf1069

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex "PEIHO."

JG No. 1, 1 case Books, Remedies & Co., from Marseilles.
CFG No. 20, 1 case Samples, order, from Marseilles.
CG / M in triangle / VB } 59 bags Ginger, order, from Galle.
AR, 1 Bale Cotton, order, from Galle.
N in diamond, 11 bales Sundries, Son Ly, from Saigon.
KY, 6 packages Sundries, Gysontai, from Saigon.
FT, 15 packages Medicine, Hi Tai.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877.
(With which is incorporated "The China Directory.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most Reliable Sources, and no pains have been spared to render it Complete in Every Respect.

It contains:—

The DIRECTORY for HONGKONG.
The DIRECTORY for CANTON.
The DIRECTORY for WHAMPOA.
The DIRECTORY for MACAO.
The DIRECTORY for HOIHOW.
The DIRECTORY for SWATOW.
The DIRECTORY for AMOY.
The DIRECTORY for FORMOSA.
The DIRECTORY for FOOCHOW.
The DIRECTORY for NINGPO.
The DIRECTORY for SHANGHAI.
The DIRECTORY for CHINKIANG.
The DIRECTORY for KIUKIANG.
The DIRECTORY for HANKOW.
The DIRECTORY for CHEFOO.
The DIRECTORY for TAKU.
The DIRECTORY for TIENTSIN.
The DIRECTORY for NEWCHWANG.
The DIRECTORY for PEKING.
The DIRECTORY for JAPAN.
The DIRECTORY for PHILIPPINES.
The DIRECTORY for SAIGON.
The DIRECTORY for HAIPHONG.
The DIRECTORY for HANOI.
The DIRECTORY for SINGAPORE.
The DIRECTORY for BANGKOK

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a
PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS of SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK:
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
Swatow	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
Amoy	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
Formosa	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
Foochow	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
Ningpo	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
Shanghai	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
Shanghai	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
Hankow and River Ports	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
Nagasaki	The C. and J. Trading Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	The C. and J. Trading Co.
Yokohama	*Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
Saigon	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
Singapore	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
Bangkok	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
London	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
London	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
London	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON, and CO.
Family and Dispensing
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the
DUKE of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
Perfumers,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
Druggists' Sundrymen,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
Passenger Ships Supplied.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [827

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1877.

The latest reports from Queensland of the condition and conduct of the Chinese immigrants in that Colony are not of the most encouraging nature. The Chinese are suffering from want and have in consequence been driven to the commission of robbery in order to procure the means to obtain food. It is stated that hundreds of them are roving about the country in a starving condition, and are robbing in all directions. A butcher at a place called Gregory's Gully was engaged in counting his money, when a Chinaman suddenly appeared and snatched up a bag containing some sixty pounds, with which he made off. Another white man while out looking for horses was waylaid by several Chinamen, thrown down, and robbed of ninety-two pounds. Tents are also being robbed in various camps. In fact, something like a panic is said to exist among the whites where the population is thin and scattered. This state of things was foretold by our Cooktown correspondent, who pointed out in his last letter that when the dry season set in and the gullies dried up there would be an end of surface digging and the Chinese would then be quickly plunged into destitution. The first instinct of man in all climes is that of self preservation, and we can scarcely wonder at the Chinese in Queensland preferring to steal rather than to starve. Never troubled with too many scruples, they naturally throw their honesty to the wind when its continuance involves their slow starvation. It is very hard indeed for a human being to go without food philosophically when he sees plenty around him. There are few people even among those who belong to the most highly civilised races who would manifest such heroic endurance and self denial, and it is not reasonable to expect the Chinaman to be better than his fellow men of other nationalities. He is quite as susceptible to the pangs of hunger as other men, and the teachings of his youth have led him to entertain very loose ideas on the important matter of *meum* and *tuum*. It is not at all surprising, therefore, to learn simultaneously that John is starving and stealing. He wants food to sustain nature, and he has made up his mind to secure it by foul if unobtainable by fair means.

But while the accounts of extensive robberies by the famishing bands of Celestial gold diggers in Queensland do not excite our surprise, the alarm and perplexity displayed by the colonists generally with regard to the Chinese question are very natural and can easily be entered into by outsiders. The Queenslanders argue that the Chinese came uninvited and unwished for in quest of gold. They persisted in pouring in, in constantly augmenting numbers, even after the alluvial diggings showed signs of being nearly worked out, and in spite of warnings frequently thrown out by the Press. The white colonists did their best to show them that they were unwelcome, and the Government adopted some measures which it was hoped would restrict the immigration. But all in vain. Shipload after shipload of Chinamen entered Cooktown, and hastened off to the Eldorado whose fame had attracted them so many thousands of miles, only to find that they had been lured across the ocean by an *ignis fatuus*. Now, when the gold fields have given out utterly, and they cannot scrape together sufficient of the precious metal to procure them enough to eat, the burden of their maintenance must fall upon those who have all along regarded their arrival with dislike, and who only wish to be rid of them. But the troops of wandering Chinamen will not, we trust, be left to perish or plunder. It is certainly rather hard upon the people of Queensland to have to support thousands of Orientals whose presence amongst them was evidently never desired, but it would be equally wrong and unwise to leave them to their own devices now that they are suffering from distress. It is, indeed, the bounden duty of the Queensland Government to assist these unfortunate and misguided Chinamen. They need not be supported at the public expense; they can be employed on public works, and thus earn their living. There are plenty of projected railways and telegraph lines on which they might be set to work, and when these undertakings have been completed, it is probable that they would find employment in other directions. The people of Queensland regard the Chinese as a nuisance rather than as a blessing, but they may some day be glad to have them to labour on plantations in the North of the colony. At all events, they ought to prove very useful in the development of the public works of the colony. They have done much towards building up the prosperity of California by the construction of the Pacific railway, and there is no reason why their labour should not be utilised in Queensland for similar purposes. In many countries they are glad to pay large sums in passage money and advances to obtain a supply of cheap Chinese labour; but the Government of Queensland has been spared that expense. It will not incur any loss by giving the Chinese immigrants employment, as they would be willing to work for a low rate of remuneration. If, however, public opinion is strongly against the adoption of such a line of policy, it is the duty of the Queensland Authorities to assist the Chinese to return to their native land. They cannot refuse to extend a helping hand to any persons needing assistance to keep them from starvation, nor would they wish to do so. We trust that the next Australian mail will bring intelligence of some scheme having been devised for the relief of the disappointed Chinese diggers on the Palmer.

The Chinese intend opening trade between Hongkong and Port Darwin, and the steamer *Charlton* has been chartered by a native firm to proceed hence to the latter port and Cooktown.

The Criminal Sessions commence to-morrow. The Aberdeen-street murder case is on the calendar, but will not be ready for hearing for several days, owing to the great amount of evidence. The other cases will probably be got through in one day.

Out of twelve candidates who came up for examination yesterday for the post of third clerk at the Magistracy, five passed, namely, Li Sing Mi, Chin Chi Chung, Li Acheong, Sin Asin, and Tsang Ahoi. They will be re-examined on Thursday next, when the successful candidate will be appointed.

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

Polonaise	"Maskera"	Faust.
Overture	"Zanetta"	Auber.
Potpourri	"Deutsche Liederhalle"	Kühner.
Waltz	"Deutsche Lieder"	Ziehrer.
Selection	"Martha"	Flotow.
Mazurka	"Pour Prendre Congé"	Wallerstein.
	"God save the Queen."	

E. P. Hurst, Conductor.

On the passage of the three-masted schooner *Formosa* from Singapore to Melbourne (says the Melbourne *Argus*), Captain Quayle reports having captured a large shark, some 13 feet in length, about ten days ago, before crossing the longitude of Cape Leuwin. The shark appeared to be unusually large in girth, and from curiosity it was opened, and amongst other contents of the stomach was found a large portion of a human body, that of a young woman. Evidently it had not been long swallowed, the process of assimilation not having commenced.

A petition has been filed in the Bradford Country Court by Mr. W. Morgan, lessee of the Princess' Theatre, Bradford, for the liquidation of his affairs. The liabilities are stated at £7,000.

SUPREME COURT.

July 16th.

In Original Jurisdiction.

Before the Hon. Chief Justice Sir John Smale and a Special Jury.

Tai Afat and Another v. G. U. Sands, $1,300.—Mr. Hayller, instructed by Mr. Brereton, appeared for plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, for the defendant.

The jury were Messrs. A. G. Romano, A. Newton, T. G. Williamson, F. D. Sassoon, W. H. Forbes, C. Kahn, and E. R. Belilios.

The suit was brought to recover the sum of $1,300, the amount alleged to be due under a contract for erecting a rubble sea wall, and reclaiming a piece of land at Belcher's Bay. The contract price was $1,400, the contractors had received $700 on account, and the sum now claimed was made up by an account for extra work. The claim was disputed on the ground that the wall had not been built according to contract, that it was faultily constructed, and that plaintiffs had exceeded the time stipulated for, for which the defendants were entitled to enforce a penalty of $10 per day. For the plaintiff it was contended that the time was exceeded in consequence of extra work. The length of the north wall contracted for was 250 feet, while the actual length was 264 feet, and the contract length of the west wall was 241 feet, while the actual length was 317 feet; also that the faultiness of the wall was due to the design given to the plantiffs to work from and not to inferior work in construction.

Tai Afat gave evidence of building the wall under the supervision, on the part of defendant, of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Baily. He received a letter from the defendant on the 19th August last, after the wall had been built but before the filling in had been completed, stating that it had been badly constructed and that the work must be done over again. After this, under Mr. Bailey's instructions, about three feet of the wall were taken down and rebuilt. On September 7th another letter was received, enclosing a report by Mr. Neate, stating that the pointing of the wall was not properly executed. The work was completed then, the men had left, and nothing was done in consequence of that letter.

Mr. Danby, civil engineer, said he had surveyed the work, and produced a plan. The average width of the wall at the top was 3 feet 6½ inches, and the narrowest part was 3 feet 4 inches. The average depth of the wall was 12 feet. The foot was below ordinary low water mark, and between the top of the wall and the water at spring tide was an interval of 7½ inches or 8 inches. The outer slope of the sea wall was one in ten. That would make the inner slope about one in two, assuming the bottom to be 10ft. wide according to contract. When he saw the wall it was bellying out towards the sea, caused by the faulty design of the wall. The back ought to have been vertical or inclined in the opposite direction. The design under which it was constructed increased the pressure of earth on the back of the wall, throwing the centre of gravity forward. The bulging out was in that part of the wall where it ought to be assuming his theory to be correct. The design was faulty to a very great extent, and the wall was such as an engineer or architect would never have thought of building. The rubble work was very good. The use of concrete at the back of rubble was to prevent the water finding its way through the fissures to the filling in at the back. It was not necessary it should be 3ft. thick; 1ft. all the way down would have been amply sufficient. The great mass of concrete at the back of the wall in this case weakened it on account of its great weight, throwing the centre of gravity outward. The object of pointing a rubble wall was simply to improve the appearance. A dry rubble sea wall as described in the contract would not stand anywhere. The natural slope of the ground also gave the wall a tendency to slip. The wall was too low because the waves would wash over it and clear out the filling in at the back. There were holes now which appeared to have been caused by the water washing over. He saw large blocks of timber stacked on the ground, and if they were dragged from the junks across the wall they would destroy it; a strong wall like the Praya would not stand that. There was a large ship building close to the wall, and they were now cutting a hole in the wall for the purpose of launching that ship. The witness was then examined upon the details of the extra work.

The Attorney-General was minutely cross-examining the witness as to the data on which he based his calculations and manner in which he arrived at his conclusions, when the court rose and adjourned until ten this morning.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. C. H. Seimund came up and received his final discharge, no one opposing. Mr. Dennys appeared for him.

POLICE COURT.

July 16th.

Before James Russell, Esq.

A STABBING CASE.

Siden, a Siamese seaman, unemployed, was charged by Pun-atai, a coolie in an opium shop in Square-street, with stabbing him.

The prosecutor said the prisoner came to the shop at 2 p.m., on the 15th instant and asked for opium to smoke. One of the men gave him opium to smoke and the prisoner was asked to pay for it. This he refused to do, and drew a knife. Leung Asam, who served the opium, ran away, and prosecutor went to take the knife from the prisoner when he got stabbed in the ear. The prisoner was under the influence of drink.

The prisoner said the prosecutor struck him with a broom; he did not cut him.

The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

FIGHTING.

Two Malays were charged by P.C. 656 with fighting and creating a disturbance in Lascar-row.

They were both ordered to find security in $5, each for one month.

DESERTION.

Victor Antonio and John Pedro, seamen on the American ship *Nimbus*, were charged with desertion.

They were ordered to be sent on board.

REFUSAL TO PAY FOR CHAIR.

Thomas King, an engineer, unemployed, was charged by chair coolie 294, with refusing to pay chair hire for two hours.

The defendant said he had not a chance of paying, as he has been locked up since the 15th instant.

He was ordered to pay 40 cents.

Before Charles May, Esq.

GAMBLING.

Tam A I, a coolie, was sentenced to two days' hard labour in default of a fine of 50 cents for gambling near the Harbour Master's Office.

Chun Asing and four others were charged by P.C. 220 with gambling on the Recreation Ground.

The first prisoner, who had been convicted before of gambling, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour; the others were fined $1 each.

DRUNKENNESS.

Andrew Cryan, a fireman on board the British steamship *Montgomeryshire*, got drunk and refused to pay 10 cents chair hire. He was ordered to pay that sum.

John Murray, a seaman on board the British steamship *Glamis Castle*, was found by P.C. James Edwards lying down drunk near Gibb's Wharf.

He was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 10 cents chair hire.

Christian Olsen, a seaman on the British bark *Belted Will*, was found by P.C. 266 lying down drunk near the Clock Tower. He was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 10 cents chair hire.

John Holmes, a runner at Beltrão's boarding-house, got drunk and went to a house of ill-fame in Cochrane-street, the inmates of which found it necessary to call in the police to have him removed.

He was fined 50 cents; in default, one day's imprisonment.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Chung Ayung and Tin Achung, two coolies, were charged by P.C. James Edwards with creating a great disturbance on the Praya.

The prosecutor said a number of coolies in a boat came to the wharf and wanted to get to the shore by crossing another boat, but the other boat people refused to allow them and there being fifty men they crossed by force. He saw the first prisoner with a stick strike at a boatman, who, to avoid it, jumped into the sea. The first prisoner then threw the stick at him.

The first prisoner was fined $1, and the second 50 cents.

Tse Acheong and three others were charged by P.C. 35 with creating a great disturbance on a large cargo boat and refusing to desist when ordered.

The prisoners were fined $2 each.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Pan Shai Tsan, a hawker of congee, charged Lam Akinfa, coolie, with stealing his jacket, and the charge being proved prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Chan Akam, a prostitute, charged, on remand from the 9th instant, on suspicion with attempting to commit suicide in a brothel, she having bought half a dollar's worth of prepared opium and refused to state why she bought it. She, however, said she was in despair because she had no means of paying. Subsequently she admitted she intended to kill herself.

The prisoner in court said she owed $200, chiefly her pocket-mother's debts. She had intended killing herself, but on further reflection thought she was foolish, and had no wish now to do so.

She was called on to find security in $10 for three months.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF CARGO.

Cha Atsung, a marine hawker, was charged by P.C. 154, with the unlawful possession of some sulphur.

The constable said another coolie was carrying it, but on being stopped pointed out the prisoner who had engaged him. This the prisoner admitted, and said he bought it from a fisherman's boat, but could not find the man. There was nothing to indicate that it had been in the sea.

The prisoner was fined 40 shillings for the unlawful possession.

LARCENY.

Leung Akan, a quilt maker, was charged by District Watchman No. 11, with the larceny of some wood from Lee Akee, sub-contractor, near the Novelty Iron works.

The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tang Alai, a coolie, was charged by Ting Ahwong, a chair coolie, with the unlawful possession of his jacket and trowsers. The prisoner said the prosecutor owed him $4 and would not pay, so he took the clothes.

He was fined 10 shillings.

A STEAMER THIEF.

Ho Awai, unemployed, was charged by Tung Amun, a shopman at Canton, with stealing his umbrella on board the Canton steamer *Kiukiang*.

The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DESERTERS.

Alex. Dinismore and Charles Berger, seamen on the American ship *Gold Hunter*, were charged with desertion.

The prisoners were sent on board their ship.

A NUISANCE.

The remanded case in which Inspector MacKenney summoned the occupant of the ground floor of 250, Queen's Road Central, for carrying on a noxious trade by burning sulphur in the preparation of birds' nests to the annoyance of the inhabitants in the contiguous premises came on again, but was further remanded until the 17th inst.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Wing Asang, a coolie, was charged by Lee Akiu, master of the Tai-lee carpenter's shop in Graham-street, with stealing two jackets from the planks of his room and running away with them.

The prisoner, who was identified as an old offender, was again sent to gaol for six months.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Chan Asap, a coolie, was charged by Inspector Cradock with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife on the 27th ult. The prisoner has been in the Government Civil Hospital ever since.

The case was remanded until the 17th instant.

CHARGE AGAINST A SERVANT.

Long Akaw, a servant, charged, on remand, by Mr. Albert Hahn, piano tuner, in Wellington-street, on suspicion with stealing two $25 notes from his pocket, came on again.

The prosecutor had three one hundred dollar notes and two $25 notes it his pocket on Sunday. The prisoner was servant to Mr. Hansen, and Mr. Hansen not having any change he procured from him a $5 note. The prisoner saw him pull out and put back the large notes at the time he got the $5. At 2 o'clock he took his coat off and placed on a piano, and the pocket-book and notes were in it. He had occasion to go out. The prisoner only was left in the room and another carpenter. He did not notice if the prisoner was standing at the piano where his coat was, but another witness could prove that he was there. He had occasion to go to his pocket at 3 p.m. and he missed his two $25 notes. Mr. Hansen at once called for his boy, but he was not to be found. On his return he said he had been to buy bread. He was more than ten minutes out and brought no bread. The prisoner was then given into custody on suspicion.

Mr. John Anthony Hansen, a music teacher, and piano tuner, said he saw the complainant superintending the taking down of a piano and the prisoner was standing near a grand piano where the prosecutor generally threw his coat when commencing work. He saw his eyes drop, and he thought he was noticing what he would eat, and did not like to be detected. He then left to go his own room to write a note, and the prisoner coming out he told him to remove the tiffin things. Having been down-stairs he returned. As he entered the room Mr. Hahn remarked that he would repay the $5. Going to his coat he exclaimed that his two $25 notes were gone. Witness at once thought of the suspicious look of the boy, and called out for him, but he was not there. He went to his room and saw Mr. Lilley's servants and enquired of them about him. The prisoner only was near the grand piano.

After further evidence, the case was remanded until the 18th inst.

TURNING THE TABLES.

The case, in which Mr. Daniel Bizzle, of the Sugar Refinery, East Point, turned the tables and charged Chan Ashing one of the sugar refinery coolies, with being in his room at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Friday night, came on.

P.C. Shaw said on the night of the 13th about 11.25 o'clock a Chinese constable came to No. 1 Police Station and reported that a Chinese had been almost killed at the Sugar Works. He went there at once and saw the prisoner apparently unable to speak. He took him to No. 2 Station in an ambulance and reported to Inspector Rivers, who sent the prisoner to the Hospital. The inspector tried to get him to speak, but he either could not or would not. A Chinese constable went to the Hospital with the man. Mr. Bizzle was charged with the assault, and on the case coming on it turned out the prisoner was in his room to commit a felony. When he went to the Sugar Works, Mr. Bizzle asked him to walk up the two flights of steps to his room. He went and looked at the window sill, and he saw the trace of a man's foot going into the room on the window sill. The night was wet, and he could see the mark of the left foot distinctly, and also a portion of the right.

Dr. W. S. Adams said he was passing about 11.30 p.m. on the 13th. His attention was drawn by Mr. Dickie to a Chinaman who was lying with his back against the wall of the house, and whose friends stated that he was either dead or dying. He examined the man, and found his temperature normal, pulse 70, and pupils acting to the light, and he considered the man neither dead nor dying, but simply shamming, and he said so at the time. He made inquiry if any one had struck the prisoner, but could not get any body to say he had been struck. He did not examine him for marks of violence. He was informed that that he had fallen.

Mr. Daniel Bizzle said he lived on the top floor, and was sleeping in his bed and heard something unusual in his room. He looked towards the window and saw the form of a man standing between him and the light. He jumped up and called out, "What do you do there?" He rose, and the man then jumped out of window. He saw the man run down the stairs and he called out, "Thief, catch thief!" When he got to the foot of the stairs he found the man in custody of the watchman. He held him, and told the watchman to search him and see if he had a knife. The prisoner then laid down on the floor. It was then discovered he was a charcoal coolie. All the coolies came and said he was dying. Mr. Dickie, Mr. Lapsley, and Dr. Adams came.

After much more evidence a similar nature, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED LEVY OF BLACK MAIL.

Lo Achun, Chinese constable 281, and On Alam, Chinese constable 282, were charged by Inspector Rivers with going to Nulla Lane and demanding 200 cash as black mail on the 15th inst.

The case was remanded until the 17th.

Observe a young father trying to appease a bawling baby, and you will witness ingenuity enough in ten minutes to make you think that the man ought to be an inventor.

CANTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

14th July.

I hear that the robbers and brigands are in force in the Ying Tak Un district. About two thousand of these lawless fellows collected a short time since at Great Temple Pass in that district, probably with the intention of making a descent upon some neighbouring town. As soon as they heard of the matter, the authorities in this city despatched several hundred soldiers to the place to disperse the banditti. The latter, however, did not wait for the arrival of the troops, but quickly decamped. One only of the ringleaders of the band has been captured, and all the efforts of the soldiers to discover the others were entirely baffled. It would seem that the ranks of the robber tribe have been considerably recruited since the recent inundations, which rendered so many persons homeless and destitute.

The other day an apprentice boy who was bathing with some companions in the river was carried off his feet by the tide and drowned. Accidents of this description are frequent here owing to the strength of the current, against which only powerful and practised swimmers can battle.

MACAO.

[From our own Correspondent.]

14th July.

Yesterday morning an accident was caused at Ma-low-chow (Monkey Island) just outside here by the lightning, which was very vivid. There is, as you are doubtless aware, a Chinese Customs station on this island for the purpose of collecting duties from the native junks. The lightning struck the flag-staff at this station and shivered it to pieces. Two Chinese soldiers who were standing by were so terrified by the occurrence that they fell down insensible, and it was at first believed that they had also been struck by the electric fluid. But they dispelled all doubt in the matter in the course of the day by reviving, and the services of two valiant and stout-hearted warriors have therefore been spared to their grateful country. Some of the native traders who are periodically subjected to the squeezing process would have been just as well pleased if the station itself instead of the flag-staff had been destroyed.

SINGAPORE.

During a squall on the 7th inst. a Chinese sampan with four passengers was capsized in the roads; fortunately there were other boats near at hand that came to the assistance of the passengers who narrowly escaped being drowned.

Captain Satterthwaite, R.E., who accompanied His Excellency Sir William Jervois, as private Secretary on his mission to Australia, returned to this Colony and will, we hear, be appointed Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General of Straits Settlements in place of Major McNair, absent on leave on Europe.

From private advices we glean the following particulars regarding the loss of the M. M. steamer *Meikong* off Ras Haffoon on the African coast about 80 miles south of Cape Guardufui on Sunday night, the 17th June. The ill-fated vessel struck on the rocks at midnight, and it was almost a miracle that the *Glenartney* noticed and understood the signals. If she had not it would have fared ill with the passengers and crew. As it was, they were all saved except the purser, a passenger from Madras of the name of Arratoon, and two French sailors who died from exposure after being landed from the wreck. They were taken on to Aden by the *Glenartney* and arrived on the 20th June, and were to be taken on by the next P. and O. steamer at the request of the Messageries Agent at Aden. Mails, baggage, and cargo were all lost, and the vessel was abandoned to the Somali tribes who were hovering round the wreck like vultures.—*Straits Times.*

CHINESE ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

The Author of "Flemish Interiors" writes to *The Times* as follows, under date May 25th:—"I observe you quote a paragraph from the *Athenæum* to the effect that the authorities of the British Museum are purposing to add to our National Library a rare, curious, and voluminous Chinese Encyclopædia, now offered for sale at Pekin. It may interest bibliophiles to learn that there has long been in the *Bibliothèque (Royale? Impériale?) Nationale* of Paris a Chinese encyclopédia in 50 vols., 4to., entitled the 'Kon-kin-i-ton' dating from a period answering to 500 of the Christian era. I may mention that among a vast number of very early discoveries practically in use by that ingenious people, but forgotten and discovered again in our own day under the fallacious idea that they are 'new' (as if there were anything new under the sun) is the employment of anæsthetics, at that time, and probably much earlier, in common use in surgery there, a Chinese physician, who florished under the dynasty of Wei by name Hao-Tho, being in the habit of administering a preparation of 'Ma-yo,' *alias* 'cannabis Indica,' or the hemp of the country, to his patients; when after a few minutes, they became as if dead, and remained insensible to any amount of punctures, probings, incisions, amputations, &c. It is therefore probable that should England become possessed of the work in question, and should our Oriental philologists live long enough translate it, we shall stumble prematurely upon some of those results of a refined civilization to which the ordinary course of progress would only bring us after the lapse of many centuries."

SILK.

There appears to be no longer room for doubt that the silk harvest in Spain is again very deficient this year. Twelve months ago it was estimated that the yield in that country was less than half the average, and, if the reports from Murcia and Valentia are to be credited, it is no better this season. Indeed the failure is said to be so disastrous that most of the cultivators are deciding to turn their attention in future to other crops. From China, also, the rumours come that there is a deficiency of 25 or 30 per cent. Nor are the reports from Italy favourable. On the other hand, the Levant harvest is said to be excellent, and in France, though there are complaints from some departments, the condition of the crop generally appears to be good. It is too early, of course, yet to be able to arrive at even an approximately correct estimate of the return throughout the world, but the evidence attainable tends to show that no such fall in the price of the raw material is to be expected as would promise to relieve the Lyons trade.

Lyons has gradually become the head-quarters of the European silk trade. Just as the near neighbourhood of iron and coal has favoured the manufacturers of the north of England and of the south of Scotland, so the production of silk at its very doors gave Lyons a great advantage which turned to full account the good taste of French workmen in all matters of design. Lastly, the protection policy to which France adheres, her rapid growth in wealth, and the ostentatious extravagance of her richer classes, contributed to the prosperity of the manufacture. By degrees Lyons became in the silk trade what Manchester is in cotton. The conclusive proof of the pre-eminence to which the city had attained was afforded when it ceased to be dependent upon the London market for its Asiatic supplies. Formerly, because of the enormous trade which this country carries on with the East, and the facilities consequently existing in London for the settlement of debts due there, the merchants of China and Japan sent their silk here, as the wool-growers of Australia continue still to do, and the manufacturers of Lyons came to this market for the Asiatic raw material they required. But now Lyons imports its raw silk direct from China and Japan. Thus the city became at once the centre of the manufacture and the principal market for the raw material. For a while the prosperity of the industry continued to increase. There was apparently an illimitable demand for the beautiful products of the Lyons looms, and as a natural consequence new capital was year after year invested in the industry and new factories were built. But while the capacity of production thus steadily increased, the consumption began to fall off. Fashion, which at one time allowed well-dressed ladies to wear only silk in some of its forms, capriciously changed, and favoured wool. The disappearance of the luxurious Court of the Tuileries, the disasters of France during the war, and the simplicity of attire which Paris subsequently affected, all contributed to bring about this result. Then came the panics in Vienna and New York, followed by commercial depression throughout the world, which sensibly diminished the spending power of the well-to-do classes. The distress in America more particularly influenced the French silk trade. The lavish expenditure of American ladies upon dress is notorious, and it is from America that the greatest and longest continued falling off in orders upon Lyons is noticeable. As a result of these various causes, production began to outran consumption in the course of 1875, and in the beginning of last year stocks had so greatly accumulated on the hands of manufacturers that they were obliged to submit to a very sensible reduction of prices. It was fast becoming evident that a crisis was sooner or later inevitable, when accident precipitated and aggravated it. The intense cold of the second week of April—Passion Week—will probably be in the recollection of most of our readers. On the night of the 14th, particularly, the frost was so severe that it destroyed the tender leaves of the mulberry throughout the greater part of the silk-producing countries. The reports of the damage sustained were, nevertheless, generally discredited. They were set down as inventions of persons anxious to keep up prices, and consequently, in spite of an unprecedentedly short crop, the market remained unmoved during May. In June, however, the evidence of the damage inflicted by the spring frosts became irresistible, and then a semi-panic set in, English, American, and Parisian houses, fearful of being unable to lay in a sufficient stock to satisfy the requirements of their customers, bid firmly against one another. Speculators, seeing their opportunity, hastened to make a profit while the mania lasted. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers naturally increased the excitement by withdrawing stocks offered for sale. Throughout July and August, therefore, prices continued to rise; and such was the spirit of speculation developed, that the same piece of silk is said to have frequently changed hands half a dozen times in a single day. Thus the price of the manufactured article was run up over 100 per cent., and that of the raw material 70 or 80 per cent. At last the speculation wore itself out. It was discovered that the consumption did not appreciably increase, and that, in short, the ruling prices could not be sustained. In October, accordingly, the fall began. After this came apprehensions of war, and with the injurious effect thereby produced upon business the last hope of the Lyons manufacturers disappeared. But one course then remained open to them—to diminish production as much as possible; and that they adopted. Writing in the middle of February last the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons states that about half the factories in the city were closed. It is true that the city contains only about a quarter of the factories of the Lyons district, and that the suburbs and surrounding country were not so severely affected. But there also the reduction of work was enforced. When factories were not actually closed the work-people were put upon short hours. Since February the crisis has been aggravated. It is said, indeed, that the production during the past winter has actually been less than during the winter of the war, when Lyons was in fear of the approach of a hostile army and its energies were directed to preparation for defence. The statistics of a single branch of the Lyons manufacture will show how great has been the falling off. In the first quarter of 1875 articles of pure silk of Lyons manufacture were exported to the value of £3,570,000; in the first quarter of the present year the exports of the same class of goods were of no greater value than £1,680,000, or considerably less than one-half.

The illustration furnished by the history of this crisis of the interdependence of European countries, and of the far-reaching effects of the vagaries of fashion, need not be enlarged upon. It is to be observed, however, that this crisis occurs at a time when it will test severely the prosperity of France. We need only to refer to the ravages of the phylloxera during the past ten years; and as it happens these ravages fall upon the south of France, the very portion of the country also affected by the failure of the silk crops. By an unfortunate coincidence, the beet-root crop was also a failure last year. The heavy and continuous rains stimulated the growth of the plant at the expense of its saccharine richness, and consequently the production of sugar was unprecedentedly small. Thus the three greatest industries of France have all been suffering at the same time—at a time, too, when the burden of taxation was heavier than it ever had been before. The bearing of this fact on the politics of the country is too often overlooked. When the elections in the Chamber of Deputies were held fifteen months ago there had just been the most abundant wine crop France had ever known, and the sugar and silk industries were also prosperous. The last harvest of all three has, on the contrary, as we have said, been exceptionally bad. And popular distress has always a considerable effect on popular opinion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MIDHAT PASHA.

A correspondent writes to *The Times*:—"Midhat Pasha has since his arrival in London, more than a fortnight ago, refused to be 'interviewed,' but there will be no indiscretion in sending you some notes of conversation with him. There are very few who know so much of Turkey as he, and still fewer who can or will express themselves in a manner intelligible in the West. A Turkish Liberal is a novel and extraordinary figure in history; but a Turkish Liberal, popular with the most fanatic of his countrymen, is a stranger and more important figure still. The thoughts and impressions to which such a man gives utterance while among us cannot be without interest and importance at the present time. The importance he will be observed to attach to the Parliamentary institutions conferred by him upon Turkey is evidently not feigned in compliment to our own system of government. He regards the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution as the great achievement of his life. Midhat Pasha persists in saying that he travels as a simple tourist to see the great capitals of civilization, and his friends in each. In London he has many friends, and the opportunity of conversing with one who knows Turkey so well has been sought by persons highly placed and interested in public matters. That which strikes him in the English metropolis is the colossal scale of its organization, wide streets, tall houses, broad windows, great gates, and imposing porters. He receives visitors till 1, and then goes for a drive, dining at 7, and seldom going out in the evening, though he has every day more than one invitation, and is very pleased with his reception in society upon the few occasions when he has met it. He does not desire at present to participate much in festivities, but is fond of watching from the balcony of his hotel—the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars—the crowds who frequent the Embankment, and expresses his amazement at the order which prevails throughout. It delights him, he has remarked, to see so vast an organization conducted with such freedom and regularity. The change since he was in London last, 20 years ago, he compares, with Oriental exaggeration, to the difference in the two views seen in looking through one end or the other of an opera-glass. Of course as to the upshot of the present complications in the East, Midhat Pasha will give no opinion. 'The fortune of war,' he says, 'will decide.' He shares the grief of the rest of his compatriots at the situation in which Turkey find herself, and can only form aspirations for the future. But of one thing he is convinced, and that is that already a national sentiment has shown itself in Turkey, not a sentiment in which Mussulmans only partake, but one common to Christians and Mussulmans. And he claims the credit of making that state of things possible by having proclaimed the equality before the law of Christians, Jews, and Mussulmans. The Constitution of which this was a leading idea, was not a sudden thought. Its promulgation coincided with the Conference, but the Constitution was not inspired by that meeting. For five or six years Midhat Pasha was known to be the advocate of a Constitution. Abdul Aziz suspected him of Liberal ideas, and therefore sent him to Bagdad, in 1868, as Vali, to remove him from the capital. Abdul Aziz was himself determined to part with no shred of his absolute power. 'It was known at Constantinople that I had the idea of a Constitution,' and that was several times the cause of the fall of Midhat Pasha. 'It was the cause of my dismissal from the post of Grand Vizier, and from that of Minister of Justice. It was the cause of my being sent as Governor to Salonica in 1873. Because of that idea I was sent there by Abdul Aziz, and after remaining there four months was deprived of all public employment. For a year and a half I remained in retirement upon my own estate close to Constantinople.' He introduced many improvements in agriculture there, importing machinery from England as he had done when Governor of the Danube Vilayet. 'At length the occasion for the Constitution to be put in force came by the dethronement of Abdul Aziz, and the present Sultan gave the Constitution to his people. He deprived himself of part of his powers, which it is impossible to resume. But the Constitution is a machine, and the men who control the affairs of Turkey ought to know how to manage that machine. It is a new system, and the men accustomed to the old system cannot so easily lend themselves to the new. For that reason I was anxious to bring to power young men. The men in power blamed me, but otherwise the change was impossible. It was opposed by those wedded to routine and to personal interests. The Constitution opens the way to people of all religions, and it would have brought about a perfect fusion, or accord. Russia at first treated it as of slight importance, but when it was perceived that the Constitution was really being put in force, Russia hastened the conflict for which all protext would soon have been removed by the fusion. But the national sentiment which I long dreamt of and at last created has become a fact. It is an arm, it is a power.'

"The Pasha talks slowly at the beginning of a conversation, but after a time his eyes flash, he becomes eloquent and excited. He does not speak English at all, but he converses fluently in French. '*El voila*,' he said, beginning a new subject on the occasion of which I am writing, '*Turkey*' is a barrier between Russia and Europe. He who desires to keep up this barrier desires Turkey to be extricated from her dreadful situation. No one who looks at the question from a political point of view can have any doubt it is desirable to maintain the barrier. There are many, however, in Europe who look at it from the point of view of religion. That is not politics, it is a crusade. Crusades are not in conformity with this century. As to the Bulgarian atrocities, as they are called, in the first place they have been exaggerated, and that by Russian influence; but what happened was due to the disorganization of things in consequence of the changes at Constantinople. Immediately after the Crimean War Russia began to promote agitation among the Bulgarian Christians, and that the propaganda succeeded was partly our fault in not establishing schools for the Bulgarians. Young school teachers and priests were trained in Russian seminaries and came back filled with ideas against the Government, Slav Committees were formed at Moscow, at Kischineff, and elsewhere; above all, a Russian Consulate was established at Philippopolis, where there was no commerce, no industry among Russian subjects. There was not a Russian subject. They nominated as Consul a native Bulgarian named Nayden. Sixteen years ago they named this Bulgarian Consul of Russia. He was a native of the village of Avrat-Alan. It was in Avrat-Alan that the insurrection broke out. This man was educated in Russia, and on his return from that country was appointed Consul. Many Englishmen have met him at Philippopolis. His business was to conduct Russian intrigues. At last the opportunity came. When Constantinople was in confusion at the time of the fall of Abdul Aziz; and the illness of Murad, when the troops were collected on the borders of Servia, where warlike preparations were going on, Russian incendiaries kindled a conflagration in Bulgaria, and Russian agents themselves rushed through Europe shouting 'Fire.' It was necessary to send firemen at once. The changes of Sovereigns and Ministers at Constantinople did not permit to send immediate succour, and therefore the fire became grave. But the first outrages were by Bulgarians stimulated by Russian agents, whose preparations extended 15 or 16 years back. If a similar thing happened in England, in Scotland, and Ireland; if women and children were pillaged and destroyed in some mountain glen, if the inhabitants of other villages avenged themselves by massacring the offenders, who would be the guilty? It would be those who had taken the initiative. The year after the Crimean War the Russians succeeded in creating a Christian question in Nissa, which borders, as you know, on Servia. I was sent as Governor to Nissa. I saw that the representations which Gortschakoff had made to the Cabinets of Europe were not founded on a trustworthy basis. Personal quarrels and local disturbances were magnified into a political question. I established calm immediately, and during the three or four years I remained there I was occupied with the prosperity of the people. Nissa was afterwards joined with Silistria and Widdin to make the vilayet of the Danube, of which I became Governor. The Slav Committees brought about a revolt. It was immediately repressed by energetic measures, and after a trial at which many of the Consuls, including the English Consuls, assisted, I punished the criminals, Mussulmans as well as Christians. Among the executions a Mussulman sergeant of Zaptiehs (police) was shot, whose crime had been traced with the utmost pertinacity. The blade of his sabre was found by the body of the Christian he had murdered. The traces of his horse's hoofs were seen near the cottage of the murdered Christian, five hours' journey from any town. I caused all horsemen to be watched or detained, and made inquiries among the Regular troops, but in vain. It occurred to me that the Zaptiehs had the same sabres as the Regular troops. I had inquiries made among the armourers, and one of them remembered fitting the blade to the handle of the sergeant of Zaptiehs. In the meantime he had been detained as one of the horsemen found under suspicious circumstances, and he was condemned and shot. The formation of the villayet of the Danube, an administrative measure of some success as a guarantee against agitation, and the suppression of this revolt attracted the attention of Russia, and henceforth I was pursued with personal odium by the Russian intrigues. The Minister was obliged to recall me to Constantinople, where I occupied the post of President of the Council of State, then newly created. Another *émeute* broke out. I was sent back and took the same measures as before. When the insurrection of 1876 first began at Philippopolis the officials who repressed it were turned out of office by the ingenuity of Ignatieff, by whose influence Mahmoud Pasha was always led, and after their removal and during the changes at Constantinople the insurrection which had been prepared during 16 years by Russian teaching spread. A few battalions of troops would have made all the difference. Unfortunately they were not sent in time.'

"Midhat Pasha is of middle height; his short beard and whiskers are quite gray, although he is only 55 years of age. He dresses as a European, except that he wears a red fez. He impresses one as an eager and active man, full of good humour, but also of the most determined resolution."

TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF TURKISH CAVALRY.

A few nights ago 4,000 Circassian cavalry of Mukhtar Pasha's army, commanded by Mussa Pasha, were ordered to proceed towards Kars, entirely unsupported by infantry or artillery. Having made considerable progress to their destination, and overcome with fatigue, they rested for the night at Bekli Ahmed, in the plains. Meanwhile, the Russians, informed by spies of the defenceless condition of the Circassians, secretly organized a powerful force to attack them. The more effectually to carry out their plan, infantry were mounted behind the Russian cavalry, and thus a large force during the night invested the village in which the Circassians were halting, unconscious of the proximity of the enemy. The line of investment being complete, and whilst darkness prevailed, the Muscovite soldiers commenced the massacre. Directly the Circassians discovered their desperate condition, their leaders accused the villagers of treachery, and having found some Russian spies they were immediately shot. The combat then began with fury; the assailed, being totally ignorant of the disposition of the attacking force, fought at great disadvantage, which was increased by the suddenness of the onslaught. Though their numbers were rapidly lessened by the well-directed fire of the Russian infantry, and all chances of escape cut off by the enemy's cavalry, the Circassians resolutely refused to surrender. They determined to die hard, and, standing back to back, it is stated they fought with desperate courage. But all in vain; the Russians gradually narrowed the investing circle, and brought their destructive fire closer and closer to their victims. The small but devoted band of survivors still continued the unequal fight with a desperation and a heroism described as marvellous, their only weapons being Winchester rifles and swords; they fell where they stood. At last, with a shout, the Russians closed in on the surviving Circassians, and a general massacre succeeded. No quarter was given. Only about five per cent. of the entire force of 4,000 Circassians escaped the carnage. Mussa Pasha is among the missing. This is a terrible loss to the Turks. Mukhtar Pasha's cavalry is now almost entirely destroyed by this fearful slaughter.

According to statistics just published on authority, the traffic of the Suez Canal increased nearly fivefold between 1870 and 1875, the tonnage of the former year having been 654,000, and of the latter of 2,640,700. The increase was pretty uniform throughout the period. In 1870 the British tonnage was 438,900 or 66¼ per cent. of the whole. In 1875 it had risen to 2,181,339, or nearly 74¼ per cent. of the whole traffic of the year.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Alfred Cellier has two operas ready for immediate production.

Mr. Alfred Bishop joins the Court company at the expiration of his present engagement.

"Wieland, the Blacksmith," by Max Zenger, is in rehearsal at the Royal Theatre of Munich.

The Hungarian songstress, Ethelka Gerster, has just married her *impresario*, Signor Gardini.

Verdi has been fêted with great enthusiasm at Cologne, where he has been conducting his "Requiem."

Joachim Raff has just been appointed director of the new Conservatoire of Frankfort-on-the Main.

Gounod is at work on an opera, in collaboration with the librettists of "Cinq Mars," which will be produced next season.

The Opéra Comique Theatre of Vienna was put up for the public auction on the 18th. No purchaser has yet come forward.

The Viennese composer Riedel has just completed his "Der Rittersehtag," which will be represented at the Imperial Opera.

Mdlle. Ethelka Gerster, a young *prima donna* of whom the most complimentary accounts have been given by Continental journals, has been secured by Mr. Mapleson for Her Majesty's Opera.

Offenbach is at Saint-Germain, composing an opera for the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris. The book is by Jules Barbier, and is entitled "Les Contes d'Hoffman." Mdlle. Heilbron is cast for the principal *rôle*.

Mr. Charles Sleigh hopes soon to open the Royalty Theatre, London, for a short season, when his pupils will perform to a larger public the many pieces they have studied and appeared in at Ripon House.

M. Capoul has made engagements for 1877-78 in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The tenor Masini also goes to the Russian capital, and it is said that Nilsson and Albani are retained at fabulous sums for the Imperial Opera.

An enthusiastic admirer of female charms writes that, as *Viola* in "Twelfth Night," Miss Neilson is the most beautiful page in Shakspeare's works. Another, not so impressionable, speaks of the Soldene troupe's performances as "naked opera bouffe."

The *Athenæum* states:—A book by a Manchester lady, entitled "The Natural History of Shakespeare," is in the press, and will be ready shortly. It will consist of passages from Shakspere which refer to flowers, fruits, vegetables, and kindred subjects. Mr. Edwin Slater, of Manchester, is the publisher.

At the Teatro delle Logge of Florence a new *opéra comique*, entitled "La Villa du Spirito," was given for the first time a few days since. The French libretto was written by an Italian, the Duke of Dino; and the music is by a German composer, Herr Hackensœllner. This might be called an international work.

A contemporary says that the last act of a play was omitted entirely, a few nights ago, because there was no carpet for the stage, and the floor was so dirty that the star actress refused to go upon it with an elegant white dress she wears in that act. She is not the only actress who thinks more of her wardrobe than of her acting.

Mr. G. J. Vincent, jun., of Sunderland, has, the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands, just carried off the first prize in an annual competition held in Saxony for the best setting of the "Salvum fac Regem," to be sung in the Mass on the King's birthday. English composers so seldom enter the lists against foreign competitors that the honour gained by this young Englishman is the more noticeable.

The quarrels of actors are nearly as keen as the quarrels of theologians. Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Miss Hodson's has gone to great lengths. Mr. Gilbert's pamphlet is very severe, and he says that he became inexorable when Mis Hodson wrote to him—"As regards the letter of Mr. Buckstone, of which you send me a copy, you are fully capable of either having dictated it to him or having forged it so suit your own purposes." When a lady tells a gentleman that he is fully capable of forgery, she cannot expect that gentleman to treat her quite as a lady.

A special meeting of the supporters of the Royal Dramatic College was held at the Adelphi Theatre on 5th ult., Lord William Lennox in the chair. The object was to consider the want of support from the theatrical profession and public generally, and to decide upon a proposal to sell the property at Maybury. The following amendment was carried:—"That it is desirable, if possible, to preserve and extend the benefits of an institution so honourable to the profession and so deserving of public support as the Royal Dramatic College, and therefore a committee of governors and subscribers shall be appointed to confer with the council on the best means of bringing its present necessities before all its friends and well-wishers, from her Majesty, its patron, downwards, to the profession at large, and the public generally."

The Palais-Royal Theatre, Paris, has broken its run of ill-luck by the production of "La Boîte à Bibi," a "folie-vaudeville," in three acts, by MM. Duru and Saint-Agnan Choler, which has obtained a prodigious *succès de fou rire*. The plot (says a London contemporary) is of a nature that defies description, and the actors are frequently reduced to dumb-show, owing to the prolonged outbursts of wild laughter which render their voices inaudible. Suffice it to say that the *boîte* of the title is a cupboard in which a married woman conceals her lover, whose pet name is Bibi, that the husband takes away the key of the cupboard, not knowing that some one is locked up in it, and that a locksmith, who is called in to force the lock, connects together a series of intrigues of the most side-splitting comicality. MM. Gil-Pérez, Brasseur, and Lhéritier, and Mdlle. Magnier, whose costume is indescribably beautiful, played the piece with marvellous spirit and *verve*.

The year 1876 was a rather bad one for the theatres in Paris, or at least for the greater part of them, the total receipts showing a decrease of exactly £30,000. But of this falling off almost the whole is due to the diminished popularity of the musical performances. The Opera alone shows a loss of £18,000 on the year, and the Lyrique, one of above half that amount, a much larger deficit considering the comparative size of the two houses. The Gymnase and the Palais Royal both suffered a moderate loss, but the theatre which came off worst of all was the Porte St. Martin, the profits of which were almost a million francs short of those of the previous year. On the other hand, the Châtelet, which indulged in a grand sensation drama or two, with artillery and fireworks and such-like delights, improved to the tune of nearly a million francs; and the Théâtre Français, the Vaudeville, and the Variétés, together with some other houses where acting rather than music or buffoonery is the rule, exhibited a minor recovery.

The arrangements for the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival, which is to be held in the Town Hall on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of September, are now (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) nearly complete. The artistes already engaged include Mdlle Titiens, Mdme. Edith Wynne, and Mrs. Osgood (sopranos); Mdme. Patey, Mdlle. Redeker, and Miss Bolingbroke (contraltos); Mr. Edward Lloyd (tenor); and Mr. Santley and Signor Foli (bass). The band and chorus will number 400 performers, with Sir Michael Costa as conductor, Dr. Spark (the organist to the Corporation of Leeds) as organist and Mr. James Broughton as chorus-master. The festival will open on Wednesday, the 19th of September, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and in the evening the concert will commence with a new cantata, "The Fire King," composed by Ambrose Austin, a native of Leeds, which will be followed by a miscellaneous selection, including the overtures to "Tannhäuser" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor." On Thursday, the second day, the order of proceeding will be reversed—the oratorio, Handel's "Solomon," being performed in the evening, and a miscellaneous programme in the morning, including Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgisnacht." On Friday morning the chief novelty of the festival, Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph," written at the request of the committee, will be produced; and in the evening the programme will include Raff's Symphony in G Minor, Gounod's "Ballet Music," and the overtures to "Semiramide" and "Jessonda." On Saturday, the last day of the festival, there will only be a morning concert, when the programme will include three great works, Bach's "Magnificat in D," Mozart's "Requiem Mass," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The arrangements for the festival are being made by a large committee of which the mayor of Leeds (Alderman Galsworthy) is chairman, and the vicar of Leeds (the Rev. Dr. Gott) is one of the vice-chairmen. Mr. W. B. Denison, M.P., is the honorary treasurer. The local interest in the festival is very considerable, as is evidenced by the long list of guarantors towards the expenses. No fewer than thirty-three gentlemen have made themselves responsible for £100 each, more than double that number for £50, and a still more numerous body for sums of £30, £25, £20, and £10 each.

LADY CRICKETERS.

A cricket match of a novel description will (says a London contemporary) be played early next month (July) in London, the rival teams being the "Maidens' Eleven" of St. John's Wood, and the "Matrons' Eleven" of Belgravia. These clubs have only been started this season, but the playing members have already become tolerably *au fait* at the game, most of them having previously distinguished themselves as rinkers and lawn-tennis players. The club uniform of the "Maidens" consists of a petticoat and short jacket of Irish linen, bound with blue, a round straw hat with blue ribbons, cricket shoes of white felt bound with blue, and stockings of blue filizel. The uniform of the "Matrons" is similar, except that the "facings" and stockings are scarlet. The match will, of course, be a private one, but to those who are privileged to witness it we have no doubt it will be an exceedingly interesting sight. Whether cricket will, in consequence, become fashionable among ladies it is impossible to conjecture, but for the credit of the fair sex it should be stated that we owe the origin of the present roundhand bowling to a lady, and that in days gone by a match between the married and unmarried women of Hants was an annual event in that county.

Deacon Jones, just deceased, had a very red nose. His widow thought it rather personal in the minister to begin his funeral discourse, "Another shining light has been taken from our congregation."

A Jew having lost his purse, containing 1,200 francs, advertised his loss. Next day the received this letter:—"Amiable Israelite—It is I who have found your 1,200 francs, and you may weep for them, for you will never get them back again. I am leading the life of a Sardanapalus. Here is an account of what I have this day had for breakfast and dinner. (A detail of the two meals was here given.) I shall continue to live in this manner, gracious Hebrew, until your 1,200 francs are exhausted, and I will finish by drinking a glass of wine to your health."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 17th July.

Since last notice the market for Bengal has been quiet, and the sales of the day are given of New Patna at $565 to $567½; the higher rate being for select chests; and of select chests of Old Patna at $562½. Settlements of Malwa at $580 with allowance of two catties.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand............4/0
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight....4/0½
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..4/0¾
- Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/1
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/1½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..........230½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..........230½

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight..........74
- Private, 30 days' sight..........75

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—39 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$775 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,700 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$242 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$582½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 pe share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON JULY 16TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Tobacco—15 cases, at $28.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—20 cases, at $44.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

China Root—150 bags, at $2.35, by Kwong Hing Tai to travelling trader.

Fishmaw—6 packages, $43.00, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

White Sharksfins—3 packages, at $70.00, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds—100 bags, at $4.80, by Chun Tai to travelling trader.

Gum Olibanum—50 packages, at $3.20, by Chun Tai to travelling trader.

White Wax—3 pieces, at $64.30, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—500 bags, at $8.30, by Kwong Man Chang to local trader.

Milled Rice—1,000 piculs, at 1.95, by Tai Lee to local trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

July 16th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.852
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.822
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.810
Thermometer—9 A.M.	85
Thermometer—1 P.M.	88
Thermometer—4 P.M.	87
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82½
Thermometer—Maximum	88½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

July 16th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.82	29.83	29.69	29.73	29.63	29.60	30.05	30.02
Thermometer attached	82.0	84.0	—	—	70.0	77.5	87.0	84.5
Direction of Wind	s	sw	se	calm	NNE	NNE	ESE	SE
Force	1	3	4	—	4	5 to 6	3	3
Dry Thermometer	82.0	84.0	86.0	83.0	78.0	77.0	90.7	79.2
Wet Thermometer	79.0	79.0	80.0	77.0	75.0	75.0	78.8	75.6
Weather	o.c.	b.c.	o.c.	o.c.	o.c.	ocrq	b.c.	b.
Hour's Rain	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Quantity fallen	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	06

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points; N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [tf874

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [tf951

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
LONDON	Stanfield	Dudley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Robert Henderson	Gunn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Polynesia	Schwaner	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Hannah Law	Robert Greig	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Highlander	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Matchless	J. C. Dawes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Gryfe	T. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Amboto (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 19th inst., at 6 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Moreau		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	On 19th inst., at noon.
SHANGHAI	Patroclus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	R. Cass	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf831

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU PALMER	$10
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavour, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1876. [1984

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WHITE FLAX PACKING.
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HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S RED LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S YELLOW PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S RED PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BLUE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S FINE PAINTS, in 1lb. Tins.
HUBBUCK'S Patent & White Zinc DRIERS.

AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).

Canned MEATS, SOUP and BOUILLI SOUPS, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.

MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, and TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1877. [978

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [tf419

NOW ON SALE.

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By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

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Neatly Bound.......... $2.00

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NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in GAUZE MIKADO SILKS.
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WHITE and COLOURED HAMBURG NETS.
FANCY COLOURED GRENADINES and GAUZES.
The BEST MAKE of BLACK GRENADINE, Guaranted to wear well.

NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
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WHITE BRILLIANTES and PIQUES.
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FRENCH PERCALES and CRETONNE CAMBRICS.
COLOURED DRESS LAWNS.
GALATEA STRIPES and LINEN MATS for Children's Wear.
WHITE and COLOURED BATISTE.
NEW DESIGNS in LINEN, CAMBRIC, and PIQUE COSTUMES.
EMBROIDERED HOLLAND, PRINTED CAMBRICS, WHITE BRILLIANTE, and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, just arrived from Paris.
BOYS' and GIRLS' STRAW HATS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE WASHING HATS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES.
SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS.
WHITE and STRIPED SILK, THREAD, and COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S THREAD and COTTON SOCKS.
INDIA and HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, by FIRST-CLASS HANDS.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
QUEEN'S ROAD, AND STANLEY STREET HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [tf1130

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y1145

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and disposing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO," R. Cass, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1109

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1092

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1877. [1103

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "AMBOTO," will be despatched for the above place on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1877. [1110

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "ACHILLES," will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1877. [1065

FOR LONDON.

THE 100 A1 German Ship "POLYNESIA," Schwaner, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1877. [1087

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark "STANFIELD," Dudley, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1877. [1m1019

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "MATCHLESS," J. C. Dawes, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1877. [1016

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON," Gunn, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1877. [900

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE," T. Roberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1877. [847

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship "HANNAH LAW," Robert Greig, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1877. [848

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER," Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1877. [791

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [tf1193

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £15,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1871. [tf1063

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand,

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [tf852

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 16th July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th of July, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th of July. Parcel Packets will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMBOTO, British steamer, Brown.—A. MacG. Heaton.
A. S. DAVIS, American ship, Ford.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
AUGUSTE, French bark, Bernard.—Carlowitz & Co.
BELTED WILL, British bark, Branthwaite.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
BIANCA PERTICA, Italian bark, Tanoredi.—Landstein & Co.
CACTUS O., Italian bark, E. Olivari.—Order.
CARL, German brig, Thomsen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
CERES, German bark, Specht.—Wieler & Co.
COMMISSARY, British ship, Hunter.—Melchers & Co.
DAPHNE, British ship, Arendrup.—Meyer & Co.
EDINBURGH CASTLE, British bark, M. H. Seward.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
EDITH ROSE, Dutch bark, Siefken.—Landstein & Co.
FOOCHOW, Siamese brig, Hochrenter.—Chinese.
FORTUNE, Siamese bark, Petterson.—Chinese.
F. P. LITCHFIELD, American bark, Spalding.—Order.
FUGITIVE, British bark, Balfour.—Russell & Co.
GLAMIS CASTLE, British steamer, Greig.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GOLD HUNTER, American ship, Freman.—Meyer & Co.
GRYFE, British ship, Roberts.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
GUSTAV & MARIE, German ship, Doose.—Wieler & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Greig.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ISLES OF THE SOUTH, British ship, Dennett.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
JALO, Russian ship, Moberg.—Order.
JOTUN, Norwegian ship, Hauff.—Melchers & Co.
LORD MACAULAY, British bark, Monkman.—Order.
MAIPU, British bark, Andrews.—Landstein & Co.
MIKADO, German bark, Stimit.—Melchers & Co.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, British steamer, Sturrock.—H. Kiar & Co.
MORRO CASTLE, Am. bark, Jewett.—Chinese.
NIMBUS, American ship, Leonard.—Order.
PICCIOLA, German bark, Grafe.—Siemssen & Co.
STANFIELD, Brit. bark, Dudley.—Borneo Co.
STARLIGHT, Siamese brg, Wachtelbrennen.—Chinese.
SYDENHAM, British ship, Millar.—Messageries Maritimes.
TALEE, German bark, Bruhn.—Siemssen & Co.
THOON KRAMOM, Siamese bark, Vorrath.—Siemssen & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.
YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, Benedictsen.—Kian Tye Loong.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1877. [227

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [719

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Patroclus*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per sailing ship, to-day, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—To-day, the 17th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—To-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Amboto*, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet "GAELIC" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th July, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—

- 2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
- 2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
- 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

The following rates of Postage must be prepaid in Hongkong Stamps. Prepayment is compulsory in the cases marked *:—

	LETTERS ½ oz. Cents.	NEWS-PAPERS. 2 oz. Cents.	BOOKS & PATTERNS. 2 oz. Cents.
United States, Canada*, Vancouver and Pr. Edward's Is.*, New Brunswick*, Nova Scotia*, Bermuda, Brazil, Cuba, Curaçoa, French, Spanish and Dutch West Indies, Guiana, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad (Registration 8 Cents)	12	2	4
Aspinwall, Panama *	18	4	6
Bahamas, Danish West Indies, Hayti *	14	4	6
Hawaiian Kingdom *	16	4	8
Mexico *	20	4	6
Newfoundland (Registration 12 Cents) *	16	4	6
Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador (Registration 12 Cents) *	30	6	14
West Indies (except as named above), Costa Rica, Honduras, New Granada, Nicaragua, Turk's Island, Venezuela (Registration 12 Cents) *	26	6	14

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be confiscated.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "ANADYR" will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 21st July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 20th July,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 21st July,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
- 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
- 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
- 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China, and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or siver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices, 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb., if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.

4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents are discovered.

PATTERNS.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

EXTRACTS.

TANTALUS.

"Ah! fool, to dream
That the long stain of time might fade and merge
In one poor chrism of blood. They taught of yore,
My priests who flattered me—nor knew at all
The greater God I know, who sits afar
Beyond these earthly shapes, passionless, pure,
And awful at the Dawn—that the gods cared
For costly victims, drinking in the steam
Of sacrifice when the choice hecatombs
Were offered for my wrong. Ah, no! there is
No recompense in these, nor any charm
To cleanse the stain of sin, but the long wear
Of suffering, when the soul which seized too much
Of pleasure here, grows righteous by the pain
Which doth redress its wrong. For what is Right
But equipoise of Nature, alternating
The Too Much by Too Little? Not on earth
The salutary silent forces work
Their final victory, but year on year
Passes, and age on age, and leaves the debt
Unsatisfied, while the o'erburdened soul
Unloads itself in pain.
Therefore it is
I suffer as I suffered ere swift death
Set me not free, no otherwise; and yet
There comes a boiling purpose in my pain
I never knew on earth; nor ever here
The once-loved evil grows, only the tale
Of penalties grown greater hourly dwarfs
The accomplished sum of wrong. And yet desire
Pursues me still—sick, impotent desire,
Fiercer than that of earth."

—*The Epic of Hades.*

NOTIONS ABOUT HAIR.

Hair always has been accounted an ornament. It is surprising, however, considering how much time, trouble, and money are lavished upon it, that the public are so utterly at sea in the nineteenth century, not only as to its structure and its physiology, but the mode in which the commonest agencies act upon it for good or for evil. The general idea seems to be that the hair is a tube which can imbibe nutritious material presented to it from within the body through the blood, or, without, through the medium of pomades or washes; that it can also, if cut across, let out the nutriment juices it contains, so that it subsequently dies and falls out. This is about the best description that could be given of hairdressers' physiology, and upon such hypothetical assumptions are based many preparations which too frequently do an infinity of harm to the hair of those who use them. It would matter very little if the prevailing fashions of dyeing, bleaching, and curling, and the widespread employment of spirituous and stimulating lotions and pomades were in all cases devoid of harm, but the reverse is the case; for these things are often most injudiciously and unfitly used and done, both as regards time and the nature of the hair disorder. The existence of so much ignorance in regard to the management of the hair is readily accounted for by the fact that it has as yet received no care or attention at the hands of those who are possessed of scientific knowledge. The physician deems it a topic scarcely fit to employ his time and thought, and hence it is left to be discussed by men who, nine cases out of ten, know nothing of the true structure of hair, and certainly less of its life under different conditions, both of health and disease, and who consequently cannot be acquainted with the way in which its vigour may be promoted, or its decay stopped. Now and again a man may make what is generally termed a "lucky hit," but lucky hitters are not always right; and often by their free and easy handling of remedies of which they know little do an infinity of harm.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

CAPTAIN BURTON AND HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

The highlands of Brazil, the kingdom of Dahomey, the fever-stricken shores of Eastern Africa, the Equatorial Lakeland, whence flow the waters of the Nile, Scinde, and the Punjaub, the ruined cities of Etruria, Iceland, and Hecla, the city of the Mormons, the country of the Druses, the unknown land of El Alah, with as many cities as there are days in the year—all these are places not only visited, but described by a writer whose wealth of information seems unbounded, and whose power of illustration is unparalled. Almost alone among Christian travellers, he has penetrated into the most sacred places of the most fanatic people; has witnessed secret rites of Hindoos; has worshipped as a Moslem among Moslems in the city which received the fugitive Prophet, and may wear the green turban of a pilgrim, because he has performed the ritual of Islam at the Caaba of Mecca. His books of travel united, form almost many volumes, as may be found in Hakluyt's Collection, Purchas's Pilgrims, or Pinkerton's Voyages. The wanderings of this modern Ulysses cover an area of a good quarter of the habitable globe, and a period of thirty years. He is one of those who, with Livingstone, Palgrave, and Speke, have kept alive the glorious tradition of English adventure. There are geographical societies in every European country, but none can show so long a list of achievements as our own. There are travellers of France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, to be found in every far-off corner of the earth, but none who have done so much as our own men. And now to add to his long catalogue of honourable and successful voyages, the gallant captain reports that he has restored an ancient California to the world, and that it is none other than the Land of Midian. The "Land of Midian" is a vague geographical expression; the district known by that name in biblical maps covers the Peninsula of Sinai and the country east of the Gulf of Akabah. Captain Burton's "Land of Midian" is that utterly unknown country which lies along the east coast of the Gulf of Akabah, one of the two narrow inlets in which the Red Sea ends. Hardly any traveller has hitherto visited this district. But there is, it is reported, abundant evidence of a former populous and cultivated time. There are ruins of large towns, not built of mud, like the miserable modern Eastern villages, but of solid masonry; there are roads cut in the rock; there are aqueducts five miles long; there are remains of massive fortresses, with artificial reservoirs—all the signs of a busy and prosperous period when the shores of this lake, much vexed by the fierce north wind, bore fleets with richly-laden argosies to and from the port of Ezi-on-Geber, when the strip of sand was yellow with corn, the hill sides green with terraced gardens and orchards, the towns swarming with an industrious people. For these rocks are full of mineral wealth. Gold is there, perhaps the gold of Ophir, silver, tin, antimony; the whole country is rich in metals; the auriferous quartz occurs just as it does in the gold districts of America or Australia; the sand of the mountain streams, if they are sifted, yield gold; the ancient mining works lie destroyed round every town; the heaps of scoriæ remain close to the mineral furnaces; there are mines of turquoise; and it would appear from the brief account which has yet reached us that the mineral wealth of this district is tenfold that of its neighbouring Peninsula of Sinai, where a few ruined and deserted mines yet remain and turquoises are still found. It is a great hoard of wealth, not actual but possible, fallen suddenly and unexpectedly into the hands of the Khedive, a windfall for Egypt, provided only that she can find the means to work it.—*Daily News.*

THE ANALYSIS OF THE DIAMOND.

The great French chemist, Lavoisier, undertook the examination of the diamond, Professor Roscoe remarks, and it is worth while noticing how carefully he went to work, how he proceeded slowly from one step to another in logical sequence until he arrived at the true solution of the question he had undertaken to investigate—that is, until he was able to tell us exactly what happens when the diamond evaporates in the free fire, and why it did not do so when surrounded by charcoal. In the first place, he evaporated the diamond by means of the burning-glass, and he observed that no visible vapour or smoke was given off, but that the diamond disappeared. He thought that perhaps the diamond had in some way been dissolved by the water, and that by evaporating the water which was in the lower part of the bell-jar in which he burnt the diamond he might obtain the constituent of the diamond in a solid form; but he found that no solid residue was left on evaporation, and thus no trace of the diamond could be found. His next experiment was of the placing a diamond in a focus of a less powerful lens than the one he had formerly used, so that the diamond was not heated to so high a temperature as before, again placing it, however, in a bell-jar over water. He then found that the diamond, when not heated quite so strongly, lost only about one-quarter of its weight; it did not disappear altogether, but the remarkable fact was noticed that it became covered with a black substance, which Laviosier describes as being exactly like lampblack or soot, so that it dirted the fingers when touched, and made a black mark upon paper. Hence he concluded that the diamond is susceptible of being brought, under certain circumstances, into the condition of charcoal, so that it really belongs to the class of combustible bodies. He was, however, yet far from having proved this point, and he went on experimenting. He next measured the volume of air in which he was going to burn the diamond, and found it to be eight cubic inches. Then he burned the diamond in this volume of air by means of a lens, and found that the air had diminished to a volume of six cubic inches, thus showing that the air had undergone some change by the combustion of the diamond, and that two out of the eight volumes of air had disappeared. The next experiment he made was to examine the condition of the air in which the diamond had been evaporated. What changes had gone on in the air in consequence of the evaporation of the diamond? After allowing the glass in which he had burned the diamond to stand for four days, he poured clear lime-water into the jar in which the diamond had been evaporated, and he says this lime-water was at once precipitated, in the same manner as if it had been brought into contact with gas evolved in effervescence and fermentation, or that given off in cases of metallic reduction. Here, then, he had got on the track of what he wanted. Hitherto the diamond had apparently disappeared, and nothing was found to account for its disappearance; but now he had found that there was something contained in the air in which the diamond was burned which was not contained in that air before. The next step he took was to examine the white precipitate or powder which was formed, and he found that the substance thus precipitated from lime-water by the air in which the diamond had been evaporated effervesced on treatment with acid, and evolved what was then known as fixed air, but which we now know as carbonic acid gas. Here, then, in his last experiment, he completes his proof, showing that exactly the same effects are observed when charcoal is experimented upon instead of diamond. Lavoisier had now run his quarry to earth; he had determined exactly what it is that is formed when a diamond is burned. He has shown that a diamond, when burned, produces exactly the same substance that is produced when common charcoal is burned, and he, therefore, legitimately concludes that the diamond is only another form of the element carbon. The reason that the diamond did not burn in the furnace when surrounded by a mass of charcoal was that the air, or rather the oxygen of the air, could not get to the diamond, because it was kept off by the charcoal which burned instead of the diamond.

WHIST AT OUR CLUB.

At our club, which is a most respectable club, a good deal of whist has been played during the last ten or twenty years. The time was when men used to meet o' nights for the sake of cards and gambling. It was thus that Fox and his friends used to—I was going to say amuse themselves, but I fear that with them the diversion went beyond amusement. But with us at our club there is nothing of that kind. There are perhaps a dozen gentlemen, mostly well stricken in years, who, having not much else to do with their afternoons, meet together and kill the hours between lunch and dinner. I do not know that they could find a wiser expedient for relieving the tedium of their latter years. I have said that they have nothing to do with their afternoons. I doubt whether many of them have much to do with their mornings. Breakfast, the newspaper, perhaps a letter or two, with a little reading, carry them on to lunch and their glass of sherry. After that there may be a little walking, or perhaps some gentle exercise on an easy cob, a slight flutter of impatience, and then at length the hour of delight has come. Between three and four the party is assembled, and the delight is reached which, for us, makes easy the passage to the grave.

Every one knows how Talleyrand, the reputed father of all modern French good sayings, is supposed to have remarked that he who did not learn to play cards was preparing for himself a melancholy old age. In looking round at these bald, grey, wrinkled, and somewhat infirm companions of mine, who are gentlemen, and have, some of them, done something in the world, I am often disposed to declare to myself that whoever said that saying spoke the truth. If we were not playing whist, what should we be doing? There comes a time of life when the work of life naturally ceases. The judge becomes deaf and resigns. The active civil servant is active no longer, and either takes a pension or escapes early from his desk. The lawyer has made his fortune, or is forced to give way to newer men. The capacity for twelve hours of labour is at anyrate gone. Books cannot be read for ever. If the mind would stand it—which it will not—the eyes would fail. Cricket, rowing, deer-stalking, even hunting and shooting, are all gone. The women will not let you make love to them—unless you are rich and a bachelor, and then the love-making is soon over. What else should an old gentleman do? If he can say his prayers all the time, or give himself up to continued meditation and the "labelling of his thoughts"—if he can dream Platonic Utopias, or theorise in his arm-chair on that still undiscovered "greatest good"—then he may sink down quietly without the assistance of a card-table. To some, but only to a few, can it be given to relieve the tedium of a *fainéant* existence by the consciousness of the dignity of a parliamentary bench. If you can become a legislator, you may get through your hours, uneasily indeed, but with the satisfaction of self-importance. But if none of these things suffice for you or be open to you, it will be well for you when you are old that you shall know something of the rules of whist and belong to such a club as ours.

I do not think that there is among us much propensity to gambling. Some have, indeed, a keen eye to their money; but they look rather to holding themselves harmless, and having their amusement for nothing, than to the making of any profit. One or two are perhaps buoyed up with the hope that the day may come when they shall make something, though the day never seems to come. Some are manifestly indifferent, taking and paying their shillings without a feeling. I do not think that these get so much amusement out of the proceeding as it ought to give. We have one old gentleman who evidently likes to pay. The glory of making a trick is all the world to him; but though he has played cards for many years, he never seems quite to have reconciled himself to the idea of taking money out of another man's pocket.

We play shilling points. Any member of the club who comes into that room can join any table which is not yet full at shilling points. And, as a rule, this modest limit is preserved. If, now and again, two gentlemen choose to bet a sovereign, no complaint is made. The habit is distasteful to the majority; but a club and men like to feel themselves free. As long as the rules of the club are not broken, the copartners at the table cannot complain. In this way occasionally a little excitement is added; but I do not think that the life, the spirit, the noise, the evident vivacity, and the generally happy disposition of the room depend upon the gambling. If it did, there would be no content; for I know no one who wins and no one who loses. In spite of these sovereign bets, which perhaps are becoming a little more frequent than they used to be, I do not think that in our club anybody is ever injured in the way of money. They can afford to pay the stakes they lose, and are none the better for what they win. It is not thence that the excitement comes. And yet there is a good deal of excitement.

Excitement is a great step towards happiness, particularly to those who are over sixty. Cicero has put into the mouth of the orator Antony an opinion which certainly was not his own. He makes Antony say that leisure—the doing of nothing—is the sweetest resource of old age. Old men have often said so; but foxes also have often said that grapes were sour. Old men are as fond of activity, as much given to excitement, as prone to keep themselves busy, and to have what we may call a full life, as their juniors, but these delights do not come easily to them.

The failure in our powers, which envious nature prepares for us, affects our body, and perhaps, unfortunately, our minds, before it touches our wills. The lean and slippered pantaloon would be as full of wise instances as the justice if he could get anyone to hear him; and the justice would, but for shame, be as full of strange oaths, and as jealous in honour, if not as quick in quarrel, as the soldier. The old man likes excitement if he can find it; and they who frequent the next room to the whist-room at our club say that we have been successful in our search. Voices could not be so loud, contradiction so rife—there could not be such rising storms, nor then such silent lulls, unless the occupation in hand were one on which those occupied were very much intent. The silence is as notable as the voices—and they are very notable; a dozen men could not be so suddenly and so awfully silent unless engaged on something which fills their very souls with solicitude. And certainly no dozen men could make such a row—gentlemen too, old gentlemen, respectable old gentlemen, unless they were very much in earnest.

I think the charm in our club comes from the fact that no one plays very well, but that we know enough of the rules to talk about them and to think that we play in accordance with them. All the recognised treaties on the game are in the room. We have taken great care on that point; and our allusions to Clay, Cavendish, and the great professors are so frequent as to make an unaccustomed bystander suppose that not one of us is ignorant of any one enunciated law. But the knowledge of laws and the practice of them are different things, especially when the practice has to be instantaneous, and when its efficacy depends on the memory of all that has gone before. Now, I find that at our club everybody remembers his own cards, or, at any rate, those on which he has based his hopes of success, while no one remembers his partner's cards. But that latter is the special memory which his partner expects from him. Therefore there is often a diversity of opinion.—*Blackwood for May.*

JOHN KNOX'S STIPEND.

In answer to a correspondent, the *London Scottish Journal* states that John Knox's stipend was 400 marks, which was equal (being before the depreciation of the coinage) to £44 8s. 10d. sterling. This appears a small sum, but, at the time, a sheep was sold in Scotland for 1s. 8d. sterling, Malmsley wine at 4d. per quart, and butter at 1s. 4d. the stone. In the days of Knox, the Judges of the Court of Session received less than £30 a year. In 1545 the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in England had a salary of £70 a year. At the accession of Henry VIII. the Chief Baron of the Exchequer had £100; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's salary was £26 3s. 4d. Roger Ascham, as Latin Secretary to Queen Mary, had but £20 a year.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.

Our next record of his school days finds him with his brother Charles playing truant one fine summer day—when the gleam of the Firth seen from the Castle Hill was too tempting to be resisted—and spending the hours which should have been devoted to the classics in an expedition to Leith, where dwelt an old fisherman, upon the hire of whose boat they generally spent all their small pocket-money. Returning late in the afternoon, tired, hot, and hungry, from their sail, they took a short cut through the Old Town, hoping to slink into the house by a back way, and thereby escape a scolding and obtain a supper; but forgot that their road lay past the house of one of the masters, familiarly called "Willie Nicol." As they passed this house a window was suddenly thrown up, and, to their consternation, the heads of their master and their father appeared thereat, and the dreaded rating at once began, with threats of more extreme measures soon to follow. "Ah, you idle fellows, I shall have something to say to you when I come home! No supper will you get to-night, mind you." "Shame on ye, ne'er-do-well callants that ye are! Wait till I come at ye the morn, an see hoo ye like a taste o' my tawse; aye deedle-dawdlin' wi' yer boats an' your pictures, instead o' mindin' your books like decent lads!" Then a third face looked over the master's shoulder, and the crest-fallen boys recognised another friend of their father's—Allan Masterton—watching their discomfiture with irrepressible amusement. But another moment and the aspect of affairs had changed, for another head appeared between the first two, and a stalwart pair of arms pushed them right and left: "Hoot, sirs, what are ye about? Whist, Schetky! whisht Nicol! haud your tongue, an' dinna look sae dour on the puir laddies. Eh, my lads, nae doubt but ye're hungry eneuch; here are some bawbees to buy bannocks to your supper. An' noo rin hame like good bairnies, an' get to your schule the morn." "And that was Robert Burns," my father always wound up when he told the story. "And so I remember having seen together that day the three men mentioned in Burns's song—

Oh, Willie brewed a peck o' maut,
An' Rab an' Allan cam' to pree.

and my father with them. They were all dining together at Nicol's as it happened, and saw us pass the window. That was the only time I ever saw Robert Burns."—*Career of J. C. Schetky.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 16TH JULY, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.70
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$105.00 to 113.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$88.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.40 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.60 to 2.70
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.50 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards, per dozen	$2.30 to 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvets, Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvets, Gentian, 22 inches, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.70
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.60 to 4.65
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.55 to 8.65
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Orleans, Plain, per piece	$5.00 to 5.30
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.37 to 2.40
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.45 to 6.50
Lead, per picul	$7.30 to 7.45
Pigs, WB, per picul	$7.50 to 7.80
Pigs, Lead, LB, per picul	$7.90 to 8.10
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$61.00 to —
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.50 to —
Steel, English, per tub	$3.90 to 4.10
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$5.20 to 5.40
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$24.00 to 26.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.45 to 7.50
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$20.00 to 20.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.77 to 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	23.00 to 24.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$10.50 to 11.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to 66.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$7.40 to 15.50
Camphor, packed, per picul	$10.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$145 to 150
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$29.00 to 31.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$23.00 to 24.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.00 to 16.20
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$15.80 to 16.00
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.00 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$16.00 to 16.50
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.00 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$13.50 to 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.20 to 5.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.70 to 4.80
Cow Hides	$7.45 to 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	$34.50 to 36.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$13.00 to 14.45
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$37.80 to 38.50
Cutch, per picul	$5.80 to 6.10
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.5 to 3.3.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 2.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$14.80 to 15.40
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.40 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.40 to 3.50
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.90 to 7.05
Fungus	$28.80 to 29.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$150 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$5.50 to 5.60
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Mushrooms, per picul	$43.00 to 52.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.20 to 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.40 to 7.50
Peas, White, per picul	$2.51 to 2.53
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.35 to 2.37
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.41 to 2.43
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.46 to 2.48
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.56 to 2.58
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per piculs	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.7.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, per picul	$2.45 to 2.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 2, per picul	$2.20 to 2.25
Rice, Siam, white, per picul	$1.82 to 1.85
Rice, Siam, mill cleaned, per picul	$1.60 to 1.71
Rice, Manila, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Rice, Singapore, per picul	$1.89 to 1.91
Rice, Saigon, per picul	$1.60 to 1.74
Rice, Arracan, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Rice, Rangoon, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Saltpetre, per picul	$7.45 to 7.50
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Sesamum, Black, per picul	$3.00 to 3.05
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.25 to 4.50
Pepper, White, per picul	$14.50 to 15.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.05 to 8.20
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.25 to 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.25 to 3.60
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 to 3, per picul	$5.20 to 5.45
Sugar, Canton Dark Brown, per picul	$4.70 to 5.00
Sugar, West Coast, Dark Brown, p. picul	— to —
Sugar, Manila, Dry White, per picul	$5.45 to 5.60
Sugar Candy, per picul	$8.95 to 9.05
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$8.90 to 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 6.85
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Wheat, California, per picul	$1.85 to 1.88
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.8 to 5.9.5
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.5 to 5.8.9
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.25 to 9.55
Window Glass, per box	$3.30 to 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.						
Adria	July 15	Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Amboto	July 10	Brown	Brit. str	973	A. MacG. Heaton	Saigon
Charlton	July 10	Plenge	Brit. str	768	Chinese	
Douglas	July 14	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Emuy	June 4	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	Manila
Esmeralda	July 12	Theband	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Foochow	July 11	Thomas	Brit. str	533	Butterfield & Swire	
Gaelic	July 10	Kidley	Brit. str	1713	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Glamis Castle	July 7	Greig	Brit. str	1638	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
M'gomeryshire	July 13	Sturrock	Brit. str	1146	H. Kiser & Co	
Ningpo	July 11	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Patroclus	July 15	Courtenay	Brit. str	1650	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
R'janatiannhar	July 13	Hopkins	Brit. str	934	Yuen Fat Hong	
White Cloud	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4		Brit. str	334	Fook Mow Loong	
Yangtsze	June 28	E. Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yottung	July 14	Hawkins	Brit. str	286	Kwong Lee Yuen	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alphington	July 8	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	
Angostura	July 7	Boysen	Ger. bk	418	Carlowitz & Co	
Antwerp	July 13	Atkinson	Brit. bk	1031	Melchers & Co	
A. S. Davis	June 19	Jas. W. Ford	Amr. sh	1399	D. Lapraik & Co	
A. Lorway	July 5	Gales	Brit. bk	752	Order	
A. S. Hall	July 6	Nelson	Amr. sch	455	D. Lapraik & Co	
Auguste	July 6	Bernard	Fren. bk	869	Carlowitz & Co	
B. Portica	June 22	Tancredi	Ital. bk	666	Landstein & Co	
Belted Will	June 24	Braithwaite	Brit. bk	812	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Shanghai
Benclutha	July 2	Higgins	Brit. bk	970	Meyer & Co	
Cantus O.	July 6	Olivari	Ital. bk	721	Order	
Caldew	July 6	Peterson	Brit. bk	482	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Canton	June 22	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Carl	July 1	Thomson	Ger. bk	215	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Ceres	July 6	Specht	Ger. bk	420	Wieler & Co	
Chow Sye	July 8	Stehmeyer	Siam. sh	462	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Commissary	July 13	Hunter	Brit. sh	899	Melchers & Co	
C. W. Cochrane	July 12	Given	Amr. bk	1105	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Coringa	July 5	Josselyn	Amr. bk	777	Olyphant & Co	Bangkok
Crested Wave	July 1	Renouf	Brit. bk	345	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow
Daphne	June 13	Arendrup	Brit. sh	954	Meyer & Co	Hiogo
E. Castle	July 8	Seward	Brit. bk	627	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Edith Rose	July 6	Siefken	Dut. bk	670	Landstein & Co	Bangkok
Enid	July 7	Braithwaite	Brit. bk	495	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Foochow	July 11	Hochreuter	Siam. bg	390	Chinese	
Formosa	May 29	Hyland	Brit. bk	915	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Fortune	July 8	Petterson	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
F. P. Litchfield	July 1	Spalding	Amr. bk	1082	Meyer & Co	
Escort	July 7	Waterhouse	Amr. bk	636	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fugitive	July 5	Balfour	Brit. bk	471	Russell & Co	Amoy
Evening Star	June 29	Asburn	Brit. bk	371	Wieler & Co	Lachtkower
Gold Hunter	July 5	Freman	Amr. sh	1200	Meyer & Co	
Golden Spur	June 30	Farrell	Brit. sh	656	Meyer & Co	Touron
Goliah	July 4	Dentzan	Siam. sh	530	Chinese	
Grasmere	July 1	Hastings	Brit. bk	698	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
G. and Marie	July 5	Doose	Ger. sh	352	Wieler & Co	
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	Greig	Brit. sh	1299	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
I. of the South	July 5	Dennett	Brit. sh	820	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jalo	July 2	Moberg	Rus. sh	1365	Order	
J. S. Stone	July 7	Weston	Amr. bk	710	O. & O. S. S. Co	
Jan Peter	July 11	Ernest	Ger. bk	332	Siemssen & Co	
Johanne	July 5	Bunje	Ger. sh	758	Deetjen & Co	
Jotun	July 1	P. Hauff	Nor. bk	825	Melchers & Co	
Jubilee	July 11	J. Harris	Brit. sh	765	Meyer & Co	
Leading Wind	June 30	Hinckley	Amr. sh	1208	Meyer & Co	
Loiterer	Apr. 20		Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Louisa	June 30	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
L. Macaulay	July 1	Monkmann	Brit. bk	847	Order	
Maipu	July 12	Andrews	Brit. bk	600	Landstein & Co	
Matchless	June 22	J. C. Dawes	Amr. sh	1198	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Messenger	July 12	Gilkey	Amr. sh	1026	Order	
Mikado	July 5	Stimit	Ger. bk	330	Melchers & Co	Haiphong
Morro Castle	July 1	Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Chinese	
Nimbus	July 5	Leonard	Amr. sh	1300	Order	
N. Constante	July 3	Uriarte	Span. sch	203	Remedios & Co	
Norseman	July 16	Jarls	Siam. sh	730	Tack Mee & Co	
Parraca	July 11	Phillips	Brit. bk	464	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Penrith	July 1	Rimington	Brit. bk	521	Melchers & Co	Manila
Polynesia	June 16	Schwaner	Ger. sh	985	Meyer & Co	London
R. Henderson	June 9	Gunn	Brit. bk	685	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Roderick Hay	June 3	Nicolson	Brit. bk	290	Rozario & Co	Tientsin
Rosifa	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
St. Joseph	July 12	Dument	Brit. bk	289	Carlowitz & Co	
Starlight	July 16	W'telbrennen	Siam. bg	339	Chinese	
S. Crown	June 25	Saxtorph	Siam. sh	540	Chinese	Newchwang
S. of the North	July 7	Hawken	Brit. sh	662	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Stanfield	June 13	Dudley	Brit. bk	570	Russell & Co	London
Sydenham	July 12	Miller	Brit. sh	1063	Messageries Maritimes	
Talee	July 11	Brahn	Ger. bk	390	Siemssen & Co	
Therese Bohn	July 3	Hellens	Ger. bk	456	Siemssen & Co	
Thorkild	July 5	Baade	Ger. bg	180	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
T. Kramoni	July 12	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	
W. Pendleton	July 2	Blanchard	Amr. bk	809	D. Lapraik & Co	
Young Siam	July 16	Benedictsen	Siam. sh	701	Kien Tye Loong	
RECEIVING VESSELS AND HULKS.						
Jhase	—		Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Cohn Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Peiho	July 1	Christiansen	Ger. bk	250	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Picciola	July 2	Grafe	Ger. bk	239	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
China	July 12	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	
Fu-yew	July 12	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	

MACAO.

IN PORT ON 15TH JULY, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
N. D. dela Garde	July 13		Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Sparks	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fojo	—	Amaral	Port. g-b.	400		

SWATOW.

IN PORT ON 12TH JULY, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Hammonia	July 3	Willar	Ger. bk	393	Diercks & Co	
J. McDonald	June 24	Stott	Brit. sch	275	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Julie Reitz	July 4	Le Brun	Brit. sch	252	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Norma	June 25	Ringe	Ger. bk	339	Diercks & Co	
Paul Marie	July 4	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Peter	June 25	Holm	Ger. bk	242	Diercks & Co	
Wm. Turner	July 3	Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	E. Vincent & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 11TH JULY, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Anna	June 9	Davidson	Ger. bk	331	H. A. Petersen & Co	
C. Queen	May 31	Le Lacheur	Brit. sh	609	Elles & Co	
H. Armitage	June 25	Mailler	Brit. bk	320	Boyd & Co	
J. Kremer	June 22	Eggers	Ger. sch	280	Pasedag & Co	
John Watson	June 16	R. Storm	Brit. sch	298	Dodd & Co	
Kvik	June 19	Wilkens	Brit. bg	217	Boyd & Co	
Leonore	June 20	Crichton	Brit. bg	251	Boyd & Co	
Livingstone	—	Maack	Ger. bk	530	Elles & Co	
Margrethe	June 5	Thiessen	Ger. bk	367	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	June 21	Moller	Ger. sch	311	H. A. Petersen & Co	
T. A. Stalknecht	June 26	Schutt	Ger. bk	539	Pasedag & Co	
T. & Nelly	May 23	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	686	J. Alexander	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 10TH JULY, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Diamant	July 1	Ackerman	Ger. bk	296	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Melbourne
Gaston Auger	June 10	Gaillard	Fren. bk	301	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
James Wilson	July 1	Prideaux	Brit. bk	319	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Viking	May 29	Castle	Brit. str	1685	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 8TH JULY, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albert Victor	June 12	Yexley	Brit. bk	858	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Alfred Hawley	June 19	Pindlay	Brit. bk	420	Frazar & Co	
A. Wiswell	June 29	Wiswell	Amr. sch	558	C. M. S. N. Co	
Avona	June 20	Hopwood	Brit. bk	696	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
C. & Ida	June 30	Ketelo	Ger. bk	438	Nils Moller	
Eaglet	June 22	Nicol	Brit. bk	361	Morris & Co	
Emulation	June 22	Gunn	Brit. bk	391	Frazar & Co	
Fitzroy	June 7	Bush	Brit. bk	573	Butterfield & Swire	
Flying Scud	June 25	Carter	Brit. sch	344	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Forward-Ho	June 7	Wade	Brit. sh	942	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Heichong	June 21	Bokholdt	Brit. sh	325	Order	
Hopeful	June 18	Daucester	Brit. sch	216	Master	
John Milton	June 7	Murphy	Brit. sh	618	Carter & Co	
J. Nicholson	May 23	Campbell	Brit. sh	685	Frazar & Co	
Lauderdale	June 8	Davies	Brit. sh	850	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lizzie	July 1	Hellen	Brit. sch	224	Russell & Co	
Louise	July 2	Simons	Brit. sch	280	Gilman & Co	
M. B. Tower	June 21	Hallett	Amr. bk	637	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Stratheden	June 15	Anderson	Brit. bk	408	Order	
Thermopylæ	June 2		Brit. sh		Adamson, Bell & Co	
Windhover	May 21	Findlay	Brit. sh	846	Blain & Co	
Woollahra	July 1	Barneson	Brit. bk	940	Carter & Co	

CHEFOO.

IN PORT ON 11TH JUNE, 1877.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
E. Adolphine	June 9	Valot	Fren. bg	294	Fergusson & Co	Hongkong
E. C. Mutch	June 11	Mutch	Brit. sch	183	Cornabé & Co	Newchwang
Friederich	June 10	Wolff	Ger. bk	594	Crasemann & Hagen	Hongkong
Nicolaus	June 9	Stolden	Ger. sch	196	Crasemann & Hagen	Amoy
Velox	June 8	Mulder	Dut. sch	187	Cornabé & Co	Amoy

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 2ND JULY, 1877.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
A. Landgren	June 25	Andries	Swed. bk	602	Walsh, Hall & Co	
A. Reimers	June 26	Thompson	Ger. sch	201	Chinese	
Catarina	June 23		Dan. bk	316	Netherland Trading Co	
C. Marden	June 9	Marden	Brit. sch	287	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cynosure	June 14	Hatton	Brit. bk	769	Order	
Etta Loring	June 29	Loring	Amr. bk	717	Isaacs Bros.	
Glammis	June 21	Key	Brit. bk	1159	E. Fischer & Co	
Juliane	June 26	Oestman	Ger. sch	187	Van Oordt & Co	
Maitland	June 19	Page	Brit. bk	712	Messageries Maritimes	
Oceanus	June 6	Brorsen	Ger. bg	207	Chinese	
Otto	June 23	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Roving Sailor	June 21	Bryant	Amr. sch	460	Japanese	
Scawfell	May 19	Campbell	Brit. bk	480	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Sea Belle	June 24	Ross	Brit. sch	210	Order	
Union	June 26	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Boyd & Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 7TH JULY, 1877.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Advance	June 21	....	Brit. bk	537	Order	
Camilla	June 23	....	Amr. bk	853	Order	
Canaan	June 21	....	Brit. bk	840	Order	
Carmen	May 12	....	Span. bk	238	M. Franco	
Caora	June 21	....	Ger. bk	699	Order	
Conchita	May 29	....	Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
C. Ranger	June 7	....	Brit. sh	1261	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Eleano	June 21	....	Span. sh	982	Order	
Farragut	June 7	....	Amr. sh	1548	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Boston
Havilah	May 21	Garthly	Brit. bk	727	Ker & Co	New York
Josephine	June 10	....	Amr. sch	528	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Kapundah	June 7	....	Brit. sh	1084	Tillson, Herrman & Co	
M. Framjee	June 26	....	Brit. sh	1079	Order	
Pepita	May 29	....	Span. bk	667	Order	
Per Ardua	May 30	....	Brit. bk	968	Peele, Hubbell & Co	London
Roodee	May 9	....	Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
S. American	May 30	....	Amr. bk	1762	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Boston
V. d. Rivaduvia	June 6	....	Span. bg	261	R. Aenlle	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double-screw frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	Singapore
Curlew	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Yokohama
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Chefoo
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Ningpo
Growler	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Acting Com. Needham	Hongkong
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain Poland	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Tientsin
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane	Nagasaki
Magpie	double-screw gun-vessel	3	—	Acting Com. Garbett	Cruising
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60		Hongkong
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Surveying
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Hayes	Hankow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	Surveying N'saki
Thistle	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Act.-Com. Sandelands	Kobe
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle dispatch-boat	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.
Mayenne	Annamite gunboat	—	—	— Lelievre
Patino	Spanish transport	—	—	Don Juan Rapallo

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

Name.	Flag and Rig.	Guns	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	Station.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Godsil	Tong-king gulf
Chên-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Stewert	Swatow
Chên-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	20	Collins	Canton River
Tching-sing	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	Bossard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	d'Longueville	Hoihow
Tchun-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	150	40	Salt Commissioner	Canton River
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	Fry	Cheung-chow
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Sen-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	60	Wade	West Coast Ports
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shê	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	McLeish	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by D. WARRES SMITH, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.